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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL

PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE

Free and Accepted Masons of
Massachusetts

Located at Boston

*7567.58

1904

December (Third Thursday)

BOSTON
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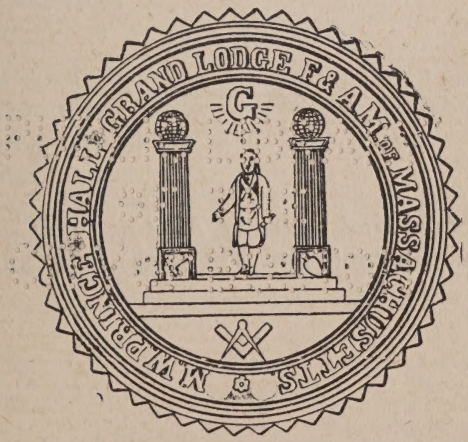

BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE

Reginald Hutchins.
May 9. 1905

FREDERIC S. MONROE, Grand Master,
Room 15, Robeson Building, New Bedford, Mass.

ROBERT T. TEAMOH, Recording Grand Secretary
Editorial Dept., Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.

A. A. CLOUGH, Corresponding Grand Secretary
149 Eastern Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

Time and Place of Meeting, 1904,
Boston, December (Third Thursday), Fifteenth Day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

Of the Most Worshipful

Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., Massachusetts

HELD AT

Boston, December (Third Thursday), Fifteenth day, A. D. 1904 A. L. 5904

The Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge met in Annual Communication on the above date at the apartments of Eureka Lodge, in Castle Hall, 446 Tremont Street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The number required by law and constitution being present, and according to the ancient customs, the Most Worshipful Brother, Frederic S. Monroe, of New Bedford, Grand Master, proceeded to open the Prince Hall Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.

Prayer was offered by Brother George Crawford of Boston, in the absence of the Grand Chaplains.

The Grand Secretary called the roll of the Grand and Past Grand Officers, together with the Representatives of the several lodges.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. Frederic S. Monroe, - - - Grand Master
R. W. Jeremiah N. Kellogg, - Deputy Grand Master
" Wm. Lloyd Marshall, - - Senior Grand Warden
" L. F. Friman, - - - Junior Grand Warden
" James A. Porter, - - - - Grand Treasurer
" Benjamin C. Hazel, - Recording Grand Secretary
" A. A. Clough, - Corresponding Grand Secretary
Wor. Bro. John H. Dorsay, - - - Grand Marshal
" George Crawford, as - - Grand Chaplain
" C. Cranston Lee, - - Senior Grand Deacon
" John W. Crawford, - Junior Grand Deacon
" Elmer E. Casneau, as - Senior Grand Steward
" Edw. S. S. Glover, - - Junior Grand Steward
" Charles Lanzey, - - Grand Sword Bearer
" Charles H. Crawford, - Grand Pursuivant
" John Ellis Shaw, - - " "
" Edward R. Lewis, - - - Grand Lecturer
" Hezikiah Webb, - - - - " "
" D. M. Hodsdon, - - - " "
Bro. Isaac L. Roberts, - - - Grand Organist
" Scott Green, - - - - - Grand Tyler

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. William L. Reed, - - - - First District
" Robert T. Teamoh, - - - Second District
" Benjamin C. Churchill, - - Third District
" Davis Jennings, - - - - Fourth District

PERMANENT MEMBERS PRESENT.

R. W. John J. Smith, P. G. M., - - - Dorchester
" Andrew M. Bush, P. G. M., - - New Bedford
" Frank M. Douglas, P. G. M., - - New Bedford
" William G. Butler, P. G. M., - West Medford
" William L. Reed, P. G. M., - - - Boston
" William H. Jackson, P. G. M., - - Boston
" Edward R. Lewis, P. D. G. M., - Springfield

R. W. JOHN H. DORSAY, P. D. G. M., - - Boston
" WILLIAM B. LEE, P. D. G. M., - - - Boston
" JOHN B. HOUSTON, P. S. G. W., - - Cambridge
" ANDREW B. LATTIMORE, P. S. G. W., - Boston
" DANIEL H. MILLIGAN, P. S. G. W., - Cambridge
" A. A. CLOUGH, P. J. G. W., - - Worcester
" WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, P. G. T., - - Boston

REPRESENTATIVES.

Representatives from all the lodges in the jurisdiction were present.

PROXY FOR ST. JOHN'S LODGE.

Bro. Jesse E. Dixon of St. John's Lodge, Pittsfield, presented a document, emanating from said lodge, empowering him to act as proxy for St. John's Lodge.

On motion, the brother was seated with full power to act.

The roll having been called, the Grand Secretary proceeded to read the records of the Annual Communication of December 17th, 1903. On motion, the same were approved.

The following committees were announced:

RETURNS.—Brothers Isaac L. Roberts, James H. Hawkins, William H. Wilson.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.—Brothers William L. Reed, Charles H. Taylor, James M. Payne.

Several letters were read from brethren who were unable to attend the Grand Lodge, expressing their regrets.

A letter also was read from the Grand Secretary of Oregon and jurisdiction, explaining the cause of the delay in forwarding the certificate of commission as Grand Representative of Oregon near the Grand East of Massachusetts.

These were severally placed on file.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS

The Grand Master, Frederic S. Monroe, then read his address, which was afterward referred to the committee on same without action.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Worshipful Brethren of Prince Hall Grand Lodge: —

The poet realizing that words can never convey the meaning of "thoughts which do often lie too deep for tears," has written —

> " . . . . great joys and greatest woes are dumb;
> Small is the sum which reckoning can compute—
> The shallows murmur but the depths are mute."

Such the position in which I found myself one year ago when your fraternal kindness made me rich indeed; such the position in which I find myself today, and as the experiences of the year just ending are recalled, it is with a feeling that around and about me have been faithful, loyal brethren, who have so freely given me of their strength, their zeal, their interest, as to make possible results which otherwise would have been unattainable. Here and now let me make grateful acknowledgment of an indebtedness which can never be repaid, and which will ever be held in fadeless remembrance. Surely, I can call God, the Beautiful, who has so shown himself to me in this one gift of his perfect love.

The value this help and sympathy has been to me can never be perfectly told, but it is as if each in his place,

> "With firm, sweet touch played the Great Master's score
> Of truth, and love, and duty ever more."

While it was given me

> "Though they might never know, in their true time,
> To hear these notes accord in symphonies sublime."

Some of our Lodges have met all three of the objects for which Lodges exist, *i. e.*, to teach Masonry, to cultivate a spirit of sociability and brotherly love, and to add to their membership. Others to whom this numerical growth has been denied, have been equally faithful in meeting the first two of these three requirements, and can look forward with unwavering faith to the future to give in overflowing measure all that the past may have withheld. They, too, have been blessed.

Peace with prosperity. What greater good can be reported of our jurisdiction; And if we will but continue steadfast, patient, true, then the longed for — wished for ideal, the greater good we all desire, will forward come to meet us, as we forward go with unfaltering feet.

FRATERNAL DEAD.

In January last our jurisdiction passed from the sunlight into the shadow thrown by the death of R. W. Brother J. C. Chappelle, P. G. M. It was never my privilege to have known Brother Chappelle as long or as intimately as many of you, yet well enough to be assured of his continuing interest in Masonry, and in all that concerned the welfare of this Grand Lodge, of which he was once the honored head.

Springtime, summer and autumn have passed since then, and the snows of another winter are at hand. Time has touched that grief with gentle, soothing

hands, and behind the frowning mask of the angel of death we now can see the seraph's face.

The old, old saying, "Nil nisi bonum de mortuis" is but saying in other words, "What is excellent, as God lives, is permanent," and the memory of all that was best in our brother will live a bright and continuing influence for good; and all that was of the earth, earthy, will pass away. The lesson which all life and death teaches, was taught a thousand years before Abraham journeyed from Ur of Chaldees.

> "On parent knee, a naked, new born child,
> Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smiled;
> So live, that sinking to thy last, long sleep,
> Calm, thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep."

Others of the fraternal dead who have joined the "choir invisible," are Brothers

Charles Lightfoot of Union Lodge, New Bedford
Robert Rowe, G. T. of Rising Sun Lodge, Boston
Colin Stevenson, lost at sea, of Union Lodge, New Bedford
Amos Webber, P. J. G. W. of King David Lodge, Worcester
Henry Hall of Rising Sun Lodge, Boston
Marcilno Cariollo of Celestial Lodge, Boston

Each heart knows the bitterness of its own sorrow, and upon the graves of these our brethren who have passed beyond the sunset of mortal life to the glory of the sunrise immortal, we lay with tender loving hands this laurel wreath of memory and affection. Loved, but not lost, for the same Divine Providence in whom they trusted while living, still has them safe in its keeping, and beyond that love and care they cannot drift. Of them it may be said they were good and true, loyal and faithful, cardinal virtues which ever help to move the "dark world nearer to the sun."

Under date April 28th, a communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Hungary announcing the death of one of its most distinguished members, the "M. W. Brother

DR. ADOLPHUS SCHERMAN

Deputy Grand Master and member of honor of many Lodges."

As our Grand Lodge would not meet in regular Communication until the following December, and its official action would necessarily be delayed until then, as Grand Master I wrote expressing the sympathy we all felt with them in the loss they were called upon to bear, and our confidence that he had left with them as an incorruptible inheritance, "the riches of a spotless memory, the eloquence of truth, the wisdom got by searching of a clear and loving eye, that seeth as God seeth;" and that this would be an influence not easily lost, a memory not soon forgotten.

Early in July official advices were received through the office of the Grand

Secretary of the Grand Orient d'Haiti, of the decease during the month of June preceding of R. W. Brother Jean Francois Fenelon Duplessis, Honorary Grand Master, and a letter expressing the sympathy of this Grand Lodge was forwarded.

This is a jurisdiction with which we have not exchanged representatives, although it is represented at the Grand East of our sister Grand Lodges and at the Grand East of the Grand Lodge of England.

Our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Hungary on September 20th were again called upon to mourn the loss of an honored and dearly loved brother,

DR. BELA DE KATONA

Grand Master of Honor, one for many years associated with them in all good work. I wrote expressing the sympathy of this Grand Lodge, and the earnestness of our wish that we could send even one word of comfort to make less weary the waiting for the healing which comes with time. It is a sympathy we feel but can never express.

I would recommend that such action be taken at this time as will properly honor the memory of these brethren so recently clothed with immortality.

FRATERNAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Under date Dec. 23, 1903, a communication was received from the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary, stating that our Representative, the R. W. Brother Stephen Titl had resigned, and it was my privilege to select as his successor, "M. W. Brother Marcellus Neuschlosz, Past Dep. G. M. and Grand Master of Honor of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary," to whom has been given the rank of Honorary Past Deputy Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, and the proper commission with jewel of office has been forwarded to him. The fund for this jewel was secured through the voluntary contributions of Eureka and Rising Sun Lodges of Boston; Mount Moriah of Cambridge; Sumner of Springfield, and Union of New Bedford. If other lodges were not addressed, it was not because of any doubt of their equal willingness, but it seemed wiser to confine the appeal to the stronger and better able to respond.

For this generous response of the brethren I have at this time only the poor coin of my thanks to offer. It was one of those acts of thoughtful, unpremeditated kindness, lightly esteemed by the givers, but to the recipient pearls without price. I am also greatly indebted to the fraternal courtesy of the District Deputy Grand Masters in presenting this matter to the consideration of the Lodges, and give them, as well, my grateful thanks.

Our list of Representatives has also been corrected, and vacancies due to death or other causes supplied.

GRAND LODGE HAMBURG.

Our German brethren have given many evidences of the strength and sincerity of their fraternal regard, but the latest expression of it is a compliment both rare and unusual, and it is perhaps best told in the letter which follows.

"Hamburg, den 22 January, 1904.

Frederic S. Monroe, G. M.
New Bedford, Mass.

M. W. Sir and Dear Brother: —

Our G. Secretary, R. W. Brother Schwanck, has shown me your fraternal letter communicating to us the news of your election as Grand Master of your M. W. Grand Lodge. Permit me to offer you my heartfelt congratulations on this well merited honor and mark of confidence of your brethren. Permit me also to offer for your acceptance the enclosed Medal which I have had struck in honor of the event. It bears on the obverse the seal of your M. W. Grand Lodge, and on the reverse an inscription which refers to the closing sentence of your letter to me dated Nov. 13th 1903. I hope it will please you, and that you will accept it as a mark of my fraternal feelings toward you and your Grand Lodge.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,
Carl Wiebe.

The Medal is of yellow bronze, 2 1-4 inches in dlameter and about 3 oz. in weight. On the obverse is the seal of our Grand Lodge: in the outer circle of letters, below the square and compasses, the inscription "6. III. 1775," the date of the initiation of Prince Hall. On the reverse standing in the light which streams from the irradiated triangle enclosing the All Seeing Eye, are the figures of a white and colored Mason with clasped right hands and the inscription, "We are all children of the Same Father in Heaven."

ST. JOHN'S G. L. OKLAHOMA.

February 19th a communication was received from G. I. Curtin, G. M. of the recently established St. John's Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, requesting an exchange of Representatives. To the best of my knowledge and belief this G. L. came into existence through the secession of seven Oklahoma lodges from the G. L. of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, with which we are in affiliation. For this act of rebellion these lodges were expelled. R. W. Brother Twine, G. S. of the legal Grand Lodge states that the only lodges in affiliation with the spurious Grand Lodge are the seven originally seceding. Mr. Curtin on the other hand claims all but one of the lodges in Oklahama are in affiliation with his Grand Lodge, and further says:

"The Warrant under which we get our authority, was issued to the St. John's Grand Lodge of the Territory of Oklahoma in the year 1891, and Charter properly granted by the Secretary of Oklahoma in said year."

This "charter," so-called, is probably equivalent to articles of incorporation, and he bases the legal existence of his Grand Lodge, and his right to its incorporated name upon his possession of the document. But as Grand Lodges do not come into existence through a higher constituting power, the authority of the Secretary of Oklahoma is no evidence of the Masonic character and standing of the new Grand Lodge.

Our Oklahoma brethren may have had genuine grievances, but their way of redressing them was not the wisest and best. Rebellion against a lawfully elected and constituted Grand Master ought not to be countenanced. If every time certain brethren are dissatisfied with the results of an election, or with the constitutional laws of the jurisdiction, they are at liberty to rebel and with the assistance of a few lodges establish a new Grand Lodge, then welcome chaos and anarchy.

The documents in the case are herewith submitted, and I have written Mr. Curtin that while his request for an exchange of Representatives would be presented, it would be accompanied with a recommendation that recognition be withheld until time had justified the wisdom and policy of his action.

GRAND LODGE MISSISSIPPI.

Two communications under date of March 31st, signed by the Worshipful Masters of three of the subordinate Lodges of Vicksburg, and the Grand Master of Mississippi respectively, were received. The first requesting our financial co-operation in the building of a Masonic Temple in Vicksburg; the second, the Grand Master's official endorsement of the appeal.

To this I replied, while sympathizing with the object, I did not recognize the propriety of an appeal to a sister jurisdiction for financial assistance from a jurisdiction which outnumbered it by at least sixteen to one; and reminded her that when in 1886 this Grand Lodge determined to erect a monument to the memory of the first of all colored Grand Masters, M. W. Brother Prince Hall,— through whom Mississippi received all worth having in her Masonry,— she had refused to contribute even one cent towards the consumation of an object of more than local interest and local pride, during the eight years which followed.

That, when in 1901, the monument to Dr. Stringer was unveiled, six years after the erection of that to Prince Hall, one of her orators declared the Stringer monument to be the " only monument of its kind in the world, erected by Negro Masons over a deceased Grand Master." Yet in the building of that monument funds were solicited and received from organizations of women.

The desire of Massachusetts brethren for a Temple is yet to be gratified, but when built, it will be by the unassisted contributions of Massachusetts bretheren, who will never ask a sister jurisdiction to tax herself for her personal benefit, and declined to recommend an appeal which I could not endorse as a Masonic charity, or of general Masonic interest.

GRAND LODGE OF VIRGINIA.

At its last Annual Communication this Grand Lodge declared it would " . . . refuse Masonic recognition to any individual or Lodge of Master Masons that recognizes or affiliates with John G. Jones in any way or manner whatever Masonically, or that have among their membership Master Masons, belonging to the so-called higher degrees of the said Jones."

If we interpret this declaration by the spirit rather than by the letter, we can-

not consistently recognize Grand Lodges coming within the scope of this declaration. There are Grand Lodges, among which is the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who, notwithstanding the expulsion of Jones, permit their constituents to continue to affiliate with him in the Scottish Rite, under the plea that having no jurisdiction over the said Rite, it cannot forbid its members to affiliate therewith. We claim that a Grand Lodge can forbid its constituents to affiliate with any Body or Bodies, *claiming* to be Masonic, even if without the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, if they have within their membership Masons known to have been suspended, or expelled, or otherwise unrecognizable; and in so doing it is not asserting jurisdictional rights over the said Body or Bodies.

Under date July 19th, I wrote M. W. Brother Evans, calling attention to this declaration, and asking if in view of the expulsion of Jones, the Grand Lodge of Virginia would continue to permit its constituents to affiliate with him in the Scottish Rite? No attention was paid to this communication until late in September, when a marked copy of the Proceedings 1903 was mailed to me.

Two passages were marked, the first relating to the appointment of a committee to review and report upon the action of the G. L. Illinois in expelling Jones; and the second a resolution recognizing that the said Grand Lodge had acted within its legal rights. Neither of these touched the point at issue. This was followed by an extended and not too courteous a communication, admitting nothing, denying nothing, and frankly saying if any of their members chose to hold office under John G. Jones in any of the higher degrees cultivated by him, it was "none of the business of the Grand Lodge of Virginia." Would it not be the business of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge, if any brother under its jurisdiction was to take the degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, under the patronage of one of the bogus lodges of Boston?

There was but one answer to be returned. Under date October 1st I surrendered my credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and demanded the return of those of Dr. P. B. Ramsay, P. G. M., and advised the M. W. Grand Master that the fraternal relations hitherto existing between our respective jurisdictions were at an end, with full assurance that the action now taken would be confirmed at the coming Annual Grand Communication.

(The papers in the case accompany this report.)

BLOSSOM STREET PROPERTY.

The property at 20 Blossom Street was purchased in 1869 for $7200.00, on which a payment of $3200.00 was made, and a seven per cent mortgage given for the balance, $4000.00. The subsequent records are so meagre and imperfect it is impossible to obtain from them any connected history of the transaction.

Enough is given to show the Grand Lodge staggered under this burden for years, with an income sometimes meeting and again failing to meet expenses. Finally it was decided to surrender the property to the mortgagee, who agreed to take it for the mortgage and the accrued interest, and to release the Grand

Lodge from further liability for the same. The date of the surrender of the property I have been unable to ascertain from the records. The Grand Lodge continued to meet and hold its annual sessions in this building. In 1887, on motion of R. W. Brother N. P. Wentworth, it was voted: "to vacate the premises, and to be responsible for no rent or other expenses from the date of this vote". Just what contingencies were anticipated by this vote, no one knows; nor whether prior to 1887 any responsibility for "rent or other expenses" had been assumed by the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Ware, the agent of the building, states he has been collecting the rent for about twenty years. First from J. L. Edwards, then from Cain Howard, and since 1897 from John H. Dorsay. During this time his understanding has always been that the building was rented to the Grand Lodge; that the parties paying the rent were simply its agents and representatives; that all bills and receipts had been made in the name of the Grand Lodge; and at no time had he been told the contrary. He further said that an arrearage of rent amounting to $144.00 had accumulated, for which he (Ware) was holding the Grand Lodge responsible. While he was surprised that an arrearage had been allowed to accrue, he had never been able to communicate with it, as Mr. Dorsay had always refused to give him the names and addresses of its officers.

This arrearage, it appears, was acquired under Brother Cain Howard prior to 1897. During all the years it has existed, no real effort has ever been made by Mr. Ware, as agent, to communicate with this Grand Lodge, nor has he ever called its attention to this so-called indebtedness, the knowledge of which is first made public today.

The regrettable feature in the transaction is, that certain brethren, without warrant of authority therefore, and for their personal profit alone, should have traded upon the good name and credit of this Grand Lodge, and were willing to compromise that good name and credit as they have, by involving it in an obligation for which it is supposed to be morally and legally responsible. That such responsibility exists, we do not for a moment admit.

This statement is the result of an inquiry made to ascertain under what conditions the property at 20 Blossom Street was being rented; to whom rented; and if in any way the Grand Lodge without its knowledge and consent was being made a party thereto. If it was, it would then be necessary for its officers to take such steps as would best protect its interests.

AN APPEAL.

In March last charges were preferred by Brother I. L. Roberts, S. W. of Rising Sun Lodge against Brother William H. Robinson, P. M. of Eureka Lodge. These were received by Eureka Lodge, and without further action referred by its Worshipful Master to a Special Committee. Such reference was both irregular and illegal, the charges being the property of the Lodge, within its control, and not subject to the arbitrament of the Master.

The committee reported in June with a recommendation to dismiss said charges, a further irregularity, as the committee could not have made such a report unless it had assumed powers not delegated to it, that of a trial commission. The Lodge refused to accept the report of the committee, and a trial of the case was ordered for September 13th, and all the parties in interest notified to appear, and all were present.

At that time the Worshipful Master of Eureka Lodge, Brother Samuel Griffin, at the suggestion of counsel for Brother William H. Robinson, supported by a citation of law from Chase's Digest, dismissed the charges as irregular, because they did not contain the names and addresses of the witnesses, and refused either to grant a hearing or to try the same, all being done without the vote of the Lodge. Later in the evening an attempt was made to strengthen the position so arbitrarily taken by W. Brother Griffin, by a Lodge vote "to sustain the Worshipful Master." But as no right of appeal from a decision of the Worshipful Master to his Lodge exists, the action taken was out of order, and it leaves the responsibility precisely where it was in the beginning, with the Worshipful Master.

An appeal from this decision was entered by Brother I. L. Roberts, and after a careful examination of the charge and specifications, transcripts of all Lodge records in connection therewith, I sustained the appeal, and ruled:

That the charge and specifications were regular.

That having been received by the Lodge, it was for the Lodge and not its Worshipful Master to pass upon the equity of the same.

That the provisions of the Constitution of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts governed Masonic trials under its jurisdiction.

I reversed the decision of the Worshipful Master in dismissing the charge and specifications without a trial, and ordered a trial of the same on Oct. 25th, 1904.

A copy of the charge with specifications, appeal, lodge transcripts, and my rulings and order upon the same accompanies this report.

VISITATIONS.

June 26th visited Sumner Lodge, Springfield, the occasion being the celebration of the 38th anniversary of its establishment. The Lodge could not have been visited under better and happier auspices, or more truly seen at its best. The brethren are to be congratulated upon the success they so deservedly have won, and upon the many evidences of that peace with prosperity which has waited upon their counsels.

July 4th visited Rising Sun Lodge, Boston, the occasion being the raising of candidates entered and passed during the preceding months of May and June. The excellence of the ritualistic work showed careful study and intelligent appreciation, and the candidates made a splendid showing under examination for advancement.

Other visits were not made because of the somewhat heavy expense the Grand

Lodge has been under the past few years, and it seemed wiser and better so far as was possible to conserve the interests of its treasury, and to incur no more than the absolutely necessary expenses during the present year. As each district has been placed in charge of a competent and faithful brother, I shall rely upon their reports for specific information as to the welfare of the respective Lodges therein.

GRAND LODGE CENTENNIAL.

Twice before we have celebrated the centennials of memorable periods in the history of Masonry among colored men in Massachusetts. First, the centennial of the establishment of African Lodge, No. 459, in 1875; next, the centennial of the granting of the warrant in 1884; and the third is near at hand, for 1908 will bring with it the centennial of the establishment of the first of all colored Grand Lodges F. & A. M., the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. It seems fitting and right that our observance of the day should be such as will not only accredit the Masonry we inherit, but will show to the world that which the fathers received has been kept by the sons with no less honor, fidelity and pride.

It will take time to get this properly before the Grand Lodges with which we are in affiliation; to secure their cooperation; to communicate with friends at home and abroad, and to arrange a suitable programme for the day.

I therefore recommend that this centennial be observed, and that a committee be appointed to prepare for such a celebration; and as their plans develop and a division of work becomes necessary, other committees can be appointed to share in the labor. But if the centennial be decided upon, the first committee should be appointed at this Communication of the Grand Lodge.

"CRITICAL EXAMINATION" ETC.

A statement in relation to R. W. Brother Upton's book, reprinted and placed on the market by this Grand Lodge, may be of interest at this time.

Printing 700 Copies, binding 503 copies			$583.80
Cost of handling copies			41.12
			$624.92
Received from sale		$361.75	
Balance due		81.00	$442.75
Balance to debit of account			$182.17
ASSETS: Copies unsold	77		
Copies unbound	200		
	277		
Estimated cost of binding and handling 277 copies			$65.00
			$247.17
Sale of 277 copies at 1.00 each			277.00
Balance to credit of account			$30.17
Uuexpended appropriation for handling			$3.88

This statement is based upon the data given by the Grand Secretary and is sufficiently accurate to indicate that humanly speaking the Grand Lodge is protected against financial loss, and that the margin shown will cover any uncollectable accounts, and any excess in cost of binding and handling over and above the estimate made. I would recommend that the two hundred copies unbound, be bound and placed on sale.

It is proper to state in this connection, that all obligations incurrred in the printing of this book have been met in full, and it will ever stand as a monument, not alone to the courage, enterprise and fraternal spirit of Prince Hall Grand Lodge, but also to the self-forgetting generosity of Brother Upton, who so freely gave us of the best he had.

Every brother under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge should own a copy of the best and most complete defense of the Masonry he inherits ever written. He cannot be a well-informed Mason without it. From white and colored Masons alike have come golden opinions of this book, and surely we, in whose behalf it was written cannot afford to be indifferent. I beg the Worshipful Masters to urge upon their members the purchase of this book; make it your personal concern to see that each and every brother owns a copy; and in particular call it to the attention of those whom you E., P. and R.

PRINTED PROCEEDINGS.

We, as colored Masons enjoy one privilege not commonly given our white brethren, and that is the individual ownership of the Printed Proceedings. Hence the colored Mason who is not informed on all that relates to the Masonry he inherits, is that Mason who closes his eyes to the light. There is no item of expense a Grand Lodge can assume which more richly repays its way in dividends of golden results. They are powerful factors in accrediting not our Masonry alone, but our worth as men and Masons. They are tireless evangels, speaking for us at times and in places, where but for them we should be unheard. That the Masonry of colored men is today better and more favorably placed before the world than ever before is due, not alone to the splendid work of Brother Upton, but also to the intelligent distribution of the Printed Proceedings. God grant the day may never come when we shall sheathe this weapon, and close our eyes to the light and cease to print.

TO THE FRATERNITY.

We have maintained with glory undimmed and lustre unfaded the trust given us in 1775, and reflecting with pride upon the past can look forward to a future, richer in its possibilities of growth and development, than all the past and the present has yet given.

Much depends upon the officers of the Lodge. They should learn the work, perform it intelligently, open and close on time, discipline wilful offenders, safeguard the reputation of the lodge, ever remembering that its success and good name is associated with and largely dependent upon the fidelity of its officers.

The brethren should remember that Masonry is honored by no man, but is an honor to all who will study its precepts and so apply them to noble living, as to give to the world that ideal integrity it expects from good men and true Masons. The inspiration which can prompt to this is from above, and just so far as that inspiration directs and controls individual living, just so far will our lodges go forward and up towards better, higher, nobler and truer ideals of Masonry, and the Grand Lodge be enabled the better to display the beauties of a righteousness which compels.

Brethren, no earthly honor is more valued than that of being Grand Master of Masons. The office is one of trust and responsibility, but how great these are, no one can realize until he has assumed and faithfully tries to meet them, only to find his measure of success is far short of his ideal. Over the mistakes which mar all service, throw the broad mantle of a charity which is kind, and think of them as due to that human weakness which makes it so hard to live in deed as we live in thought. You have given me a beautiful experience in Masonic brotherhood, and as my year of service ends and I report upon and surrender that trust, it is with an appreciation of your unfailing sympathy and brotherly love, which you can only know and understand in the unwritten, unspoken language of the heart.

While we may feel the year just ending has not given all we desired, it yet has been rich in good results. The coming year, like other years whose tale is told will have its victories and defeats; joys and sorrows; hours of sunshine and shadow; and in memory will be both sad and sweet. But this discipline is simply the blows of the gavel, breaking off the vices and snperfluities of life, until the beauty hidden within the rough ashlers of our rude and imperfect state by nature is clearly revealed. For this revelation we can wait, and while we wait can say to the old year as seen in retrospect, God speed; and to the new year as seen in prospect. Welcome with love.

Brethren, may the G. A. O. T. U. ever preside in and possess our hearts, the better to enable us "to display the beauties of holiness to the honor of His holy name." May we so live as "to be good men and true, men of honor and honesty," and "contend only to show who best can work and best agree."

Fraternally submitted,

Frederic S. Monroe,
Grand Master.

Reports were next heard from the District Deputy Grand Masters. They showed that there was a wide spread interest in the Craft throughout the state amongst the brethren. The lodges in the Second, Third and Fourth Districts were highly commended for the manner in which their affairs have been conducted during the past year. In the First District, all of the lodges have made great gains in membership, and the new

Castle William Lodge which is working under Dispensation, is now in position to ask for a Warrant.

The reports of the Grand Secretary, and the Grand Treasurer were respectively read, and adopted.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY, 151 WASHINGTON STREET,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., December 15, 1904.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and the Brethren of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., Massachusetts.

As provided by the constitution, it becomes my duty to submit to you my Annual Report of this Office from December 17th 1903 to December 15th 1904.

Before reading my report, I feel compelled to again say to you, that I greatly appreciate your indulgence during the year, bearing with me without serious complaint, though I have often felt that the office should be occupied by one who could render to it all the attention its importance demands. However to the best of my ability and so far as circumstances have permitted, I have conducted the duties of the office, and now submit my report.

RECEIPTS.

For Tax-revenue on Candidates, Diplomas, Certificates, and all other sources.

Lodge.	Location.	Amount.
Union	Boston	$ 34.00
Rising Sun	Boston	75.00
Celestial	Boston	28.00
Union	New Bedford	19.00
Sumner	Springfield	26.50
King David	Worcester	4.00
Eureka	Boston	95.50
Mt. Moriah	Cambridge	31.00
St. John's	Pittsfield	16.50
		$330.00

Union, Boston	2 diplomas	$ .50	
King David	2 diplomas	.50	
King David	1 certificate	.50	
Eureka	14 certificates	7.00	
Eureka	12 diplomas	3.00	11.50
			$341.50

1904.

Mt. Moriah	7 diplomas	$ 1.75	
Mt. Moriah	2 certificates	1.00	
St. John's	6 certificates	3.00	
St. John's, Tax and Revenue, 1903		5.50	11.25
	Total,		$352.75

Receipts for sale of "Negro Masonry within the jurisdiction.

Mt. Moriah	1 copy	$ 1.00	
Mt. Moriah	1 copy	2.00	
St. John's	1 copy	1.00	
Castle William	5 copies U. D.	10.00	
			$ 14.00
Receipts from sale of same outside Jurisdiction 1904			26.50
			40.50
	Total receipts in 1904,		$393.25

LODGES INDEBTED TO GRAND LODGE TO DATE.

Rising Sun	$ 16.00	
Celestial	22.75	
Union, New Bedford	6.00	
King David	66.75	
John T. Hilton	34.00	
		$145.50

CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS ORDERED BY THE GRAND LODGE JUNE 21ST, 1900

Number of Certificates issued	357
Number of Diplomas issued	146

Received from sale of Certificates	$ 26.00	
Received from sale of Diplomas	14.25	
		$174.75
Cost of Certificates and Diplomas	$103.12	
Receipts from sale of same	174.75	
Balance in favor of Grand Lodge,		$ 71.63

Report on "Negro Masonry."

Contract was placed with J. Frank Facey, printer, 36 Prospect St., Cambridge. Received in good condition

bound	503 copies
In hand of Printer	
unbound	200 "
Total,	703 copies

Distribution

To acct. of Bro. Upton, author	23 copies
Librarian of Congress, copyright	2 "
Bro. R. E. Moore, G. G. of Illinois	1 copy
Bro. Chas. L. Walton, G. Rep., S. C.	1 "
Bro. John J. Smith	1 "
Sold outside Jurisdiction	205 copies
Bro. F. S. Monroe, Forg'n Dis'n.	16 "
On hand to date	77 "
Sold within Jurisdiction	177 "
	503 copies

Receipts as Per Appropriation by Grand Lodge.

May 5, 1902, by draft, 81 rec'd	$ 15.00
July 24, " " " 85 "	10.00
July 3, 1903, " " 99 "	15.00
Mar. 5, 1904, " " 117 "	5.00
	$ 45.00

Expense Account.

503 copies, 276 pp., $1.75 per page, 2 plates	$542.10	
200 copies printed and folded	41.70	
Cost of handling to date	41.12	
		$624.92
Received from sales	361.75	
Balance due on sales	81.00	442.75
Balance to debit of acct.,		$187.17

Assets.

Copies unsold	77	
Copies unbound	200	
Estimated cost of binding and handling	277 copies	65.00
		247.17
Sale of 277 copies at $1.00 per copy		277.00
Balance to credit of account,		$ 29.83
Balance on hand unexpended in handling, as per drafts		3.88

Bro. E. H. Holmes was commissioned the Grand Representative of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge near the Grand East of Oregon and the jurisdiction and his certificate forwarded and acknowledged.

Bro. Daniel H. Milligan of Cambridge, Mass., was commissioned the Grand Representative of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Oregon and the jurisdiction near the Grand East of Massachusetts.

There are ten lodges warranted; one under Dispensation. Forty-eight candidates were initiated; sixty nine admitted; forty-four dropped for non-payment of dues; one suspended; seven are deceased; there are ninety-three past masters; the membership is 391, a net gain of 40 over last year.

In submitting this report I shall take occasion to call the attention of the brethren to the fact, that in completing my thirteenth consecutive year as your Grand Secretary, I desire to be released from the duties of that office, and the present

appears to me to be a very proper opportunity to say that I shall not be a candidate for re-election. In making known this determination, I feel that my contribution of thirteen years to be a full discharge of my obligation to the Craft and to the brethren of the jurisdiction and I desire at this time to express my great appreciation of the honor which the brethren have done me by continuing me so long in this important office.

I cannot but consider this a mark of confidence and fraternal regard, which it will ever be a source of pride as well as pleasure to recall. This long term of office should make it unnecessary for me to say, that nothing pertaining to the welfare of the fraternity can fail to claim my deepest interest, that in concluding to lay down its duties, there is no lessening of the interest I have always felt nor lack of inclination to render any service within my power and shall endeavor to give my successor whom you will elect today, the same loyal and generous encouragement that has been accorded me.

Again thanking you for the repeated honor of serving you, I am

Sincerely and Fraternally,
BENJAMIN C. HAZEL,
Rec. Grand Secretary.

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

BOSTON, MASS., December 15, 1904.

To the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., State of Massachusetts.

Statement of receipts and expenditures from December 17, 1903, to December 15, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from Past Grand Treasurer 1902	$ 1.80
Per Capital Tax	341.50
1 Negro Masonry	1.50
Other Receipts	50.25
Drew from Bank	59.13
Total,	$454.18

Expenditures.

Charles Brown, Grand Tyler	$ 2.00
Davis Jennings, D. D. G. M. 4th District	7.30
F. S. Monroe, Stationery	4.20
G. R. Crawford, Collation	20.00
J. H. Dorsay, Rent of Hall, 20 Blossom St., Aug. 12, '03	4.00
B. C. Hazel, Stationery	6.93
B. C. Hazel, Salary	40.00
L. F. Perry, Rent of Hall, G. L.	6.00
Wm. H. Robinson, G. L. corrected bill	3.20
B. J. Churchill, D. D. G. M. 3d Dist.	2.24
J. C. Chappelle, Charity	50.00
J. H. Dorsay, Safety Vault	5.00
B. C. Hazel, Distributing Negro Masonry	5.00
J. Frank Facey, Balance of Account	48.00
J. Frank Facey, Declaration	2.00
Monk & Boardley, Printing Proceedings 1902-3	185.00
Suffolk Engraving Co.	6.53
J. Frank Facey, 750 letter heads	3.50
Basil F. Hutchings, Carriage Bro. Chappelle's Funeral	5.00
Rebate to Rising Sun Lodge	2.00
B. C. Hazel, Express, Postage for Proceedings 1902-3	5.92
Total	$418.82
Balance on hand	35.37
Grand Total	$454.18

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. PORTER,

R. W. Grand Treasurer.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, MASS., December 15, 1904.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of The Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., Massschusetts.

GREETING: Your auditors on examining the books, drafts, and vouchers of the R. W. Grand Treasurer and of the R. W. Grand Secretary, report that these accounts agree, showing a careful attention to their respective duties. A slight increase over last years indebtedness is noticed showing the importance of prompt payments on the part of each lodge.

Fraternally,

GEORGE T. BANKS,
Chairman,
JAMES H. HAWKINS,
I. L. ROBERTS.

On motion the report was adopted.

The Committees on Grievances, and the Committee on Jurisprudence, having nothing before them during the year made no report.

The Committee on Archives reported that there had been no occasion to open the Safety vaults during the past year.

The Committee on Prince Hall Memorial, through its Chairman, Bro. John H. Dorsay, reported that the memorial shaft which stands over the grave of Prince Hall in Copps Hill burying ground, needs to be protected by a suitable iron fence.

The Banking Committee submitted its report showing the treasury to be in a fairly good condition, considering the constant demand which has been made upon it.

The Committee on Grand Master's address made the following report:

REPORT ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

To the M. W. P. H. Grand Lodge of Mass:—

Your Committee to whom was referred the Address of the M. W. Grand Master for examination and recommendation have performed that duty and report as follows: —

1. We were deeply impressed by the fitting tribute to the memory of the fraternal dead of our own and our sister Jurisdictions and recommend that a committee consisting of P. G. M's. Bush and Smith be appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sympathy and love of the Grand Lodge with the latter, the same to be spread on the records of the Grand Lodge, and a copy forwarded to each of our bereaved sister jurisdictions.

2. We cordially endorse the recommendations of G. M. relative to the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

3. We believe his correspondence with reference to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was timely, and will serve to emphasize the necessity of more cordial and fraternal relations between Sister Grand Lodges.

4. The Grand Lodge of Virginia.

In the absence of the Grand Lodge the G. M. *is* the Grand Lodge, and emergencies frequently arise demanding the exercise of his high perogative.

We believe that the facts submitted by him in relation to the controversy between the G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and Prince Hall Grand Lodge are of such a character as to fully justify his action in severing fraternal relations existing between the two jurisdictions; and we further commend him as acting in keeping with the highest traditions of his honorable station.

We recommend that the Grand Lodge sustain the G. M., and that an edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Virginia issue to remain in force until rescinded by the Grand Master or by this Grand Lodge.

5. We approve of the course taken in the investigation of the Blossom Street Property, and recommend its continuance until all matters pertaining thereto have been settled, and the honor of the Grand Lodge sustained.

6. We strongly commend the action of the G. M. in the case of Brother I. L. Roberts, and Brother W. H. Robinson. The main point in a Masonic trial is to seek out the truth, and not

"quibble" over technicalities. We believe his ruling on the appeal to be one of sound judgment, and recommend that it be printed in the annual proceedings.

7. We endorse the suggestion for a proper observance of the Grand Lodge Centennial, and recommend the appointment of the committee with that end in view.

8. We endorse the remarks of the G. M. concerning Brother Upton's book on "Critical Examination, etc." We believe that every Mason should possess a copy of this valuable book, and we urge it upon the Craft of Massachusetts in particular.

9. We cordially endorse the Annual Printed Proceedings as indispensable, and of permanent value, and recommend that the Committee on Printing proceed to publish the same for 1904 at once; and that they endeavor to issue the same not later than March 1, 1905.

Finally, the address as a whole is scholarly and able, and will reflect added lustre on an already brilliant Masonic record.

It is a document which in loftiness of thought and purpose elevates both Grand Master and Grand Lodge.

We heartily commend it to every brother seeking light, and earnestly recommend that it be printed in our Annual Proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM L. REED,
CHAS. H. TAYLOR,
JAMES M. PAYNE.

On motion, the report was adopted after some discussion.

At 12.45 P. M., by order of the Grand Master the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment to be called to labor again at 2 P. M.

Attest: BENJAMIN C. HAZEL,
Rec. Grand Secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION. (Same Day)

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at 2 o'clock with all of the Grand Officers, and Representatives present. Prayer was offered by W. Rev. J. Horatio Carter, Grand Chaplain.

According to the long established custom of electing new officers upon resuming labor on the afternoon session, the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, took up work immediately after the opening of the session.

The Grand Master appointed as tellers, to receive and count ballots, Brothers Edward R. Lewis, Charles Cranston Lee, and William L. Reed.

The election resulted as follows:

M.W. Bro. Frederic S. Monroe, New Bedford, Grand Master
R. W. Bro. Wm. Lloyd Marshall, W. Newton, Deputy G. M.
R. W. Bro. C. Cranston Lee, New Bedford, Senior G. W.
R.W. Bro. George A. Busby, Worcester, Junior G. W.
R. W. Bro. James A. Porter, Boston, Grand Treasurer
R.W. Bro. Robert T. Teamoh, Boston, Rec. Grand Secretary

Auditors.

R. W. Bro. Isaac L. Roberts - - Rising Sun Lodge
R. W. Bro. James Hawkins - - Eureka Lodge
R. W. Bro. George T. Banks - - - Eureka Lodge

Banking Committee.

R. W. Wm. G. Butler - - - Celestial Lodge
R. W. John B. Houston - - - Mt. Moriah Lodge
R. W. William H. Jackson - - Eureka Lodge

The Committee on Fraternal Correspondence reported through its chairman M. W. Bro. Frederic S. Monroe. On motion it was voted that the same appear in the printed proceedings of 1904.

A petition for a Warrant was read from Castle William Lodge, U. D. at Boston, the same and approved by Celestial Lodge, and indorsed by R. W. Bro. William L. Reed, D. D. G. M. First Masonic District.

On motion the prayer of the petition was adopted, and by vote granted. The Grand Secretary was ordered to proceed according to regulations.

On motion a rising vote of thanks was tendered to the Grand Secretary R. W. Bro. Benjamin C. Hazel for the efficient manner in which the duties of the office of Grand Secretary has been conducted during the thirteen years he has held the position. It was an unanimous vote.

Resolutions on the death of brethren in the G. LL. of Hungary and Hayti were severally read by the committee consisting of Past Grand Masters, John J. Smith of Dorchester, and Andrew M. Bush of New Bedford.

GRAND LODGE HAYTI.

Whereas our brethren of the Grand Orient d'Haiti mourn with a grief which no words can express, and for which there is in thought no comfort, the loss of their Honorary Grand Master and much loved R. W. Brother Jean Francois Fenelon Duplessis, therefore be it

Resolved: That we extend to our brethren of the Grand Orient d'Haiti this assurance of our love and sympathy with them in a loss which all hearts have known, and all hearts suffered, the one common sorrow in the presence of which the whole world is akin.

Resolved: That we mourn not as those without hope, ever remembering the lesson taught by the sprig of acacia and the hope of immortality it symbolizes. Having this hope, the friends we love are never lost; they have simply gone before, and are still within the keeping of Divine Providence beyond whose love and care they cannot drift.

"Therefore on thy unknown way,
Go in God's peace. We who stay,
But a little while delay.

And when fall our feet as fell,
Thine upon the asphodel,
Let thy old smile greet us well."

A. M. BUSH,
J. J. SMITH.

GRAND LODGE OF HUNGARY.

Whereas our brethren of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary have been called to mourn the loss of two eminent and dearly beloved brethren, in the persons of R. W. Brothers Dr. Adolphus Scherman and Dr. Bela de Katona, who were clothed with immortality during the year just ending. Therefore be it

Resolved: That we extend to our honored and beloved brethren of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary, the sincere sympathy of the brethren of this Grand Lodge in the loss they are called upon to bear; in the pain which ever accompanies the severence of fraternal relations strengthened and endeared by the association of years. We wish, so earnestly, it was possible to speak some word which could make lighter their grief, and soothe their present pain, and beg them to remember

"The good die not! the heritage they leave—
The record of a life in virtue spent;
For our own loss at parting we may grieve,
Lives such as theirs build their own monument."

Resolved: That while we bow with reverent submission to the decrees of an All Wise Providence, we will wait with patience for the healing which comes with time, knowing that the notes of God's love sound no less clearly in the gamut of grief and pain, than in that of joy and light, and that He who giveth His beloved sleep, can only do all things well.

"God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What he hath given;
They live on earth, in thought and deed, as truly
As in His heaven."

A. M. BUSH,
J. J. SMITH.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETURNS.

BOSTON, December 15, 1904.

To the M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M.

Following is the report of your Committee on Returns :

LODGE.	Location	Initiated	Admitted	Dropped	Suspended	Deceased	Membership	Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Union	Boston	1	2	3		1	17			
Rising Sun	Boston	17	19	11		3	89	$ 95 50	$ 95 50	
Celestial	Boston	2	6	2			15	13 50	13 50	
Union	New Bedford		2	4	1	2	27	13 50	13 50	
Sumner	Springfield	5	2	6			32	31 00	31 00	
King David	Worcester			12		1	21		30 50	
John T. Hilton	Lynn	2	2				13		17 50	
Eureka	Boston	19	32	2			124	141 75	141 75	
Mt. Moriah	Cambridge	1	3	4			37	21 50	21 50	
St. John's	Pittsfield	1	1				16	11 00	11 00	
Totals		48	69	44	1	7	391		$375 75	

Respectfully,

ISAAC L. ROBERTS,
WM. H. WILSON,
JAMES H. HAWKINS,
Committee.

On motion the report was adopted.

BILLS.

The following bills were presented during the session and ordered paid :

DATE	FAVOR OF	FOR	AMOUNT
1904			
Dec. 15	John H. Dorsay	Safety Vault, 1905	$ 5 00
Dec. 15	R. T. Teamoh	Line Cut for G. M.	75
Dec. 15	R. T. Teamoh	Expense, Office D. D. G. M.	75
Dec. 15	Davis Jennings	" " "	4 82
Dec. 15	B. C. Hazel	Postage, Stationery	4 87
Dec. 15	Benj. C. Hazel	Salary, G. S.	50 00
Dec. 15	L. P. Perry &. Co.	Hall Rent, 3 sessions,	11
Dec. 15	Scott Green	Tyling G. L., 3 sessions	2 50
Dec. 15	F. S. Monroe, G. M.	Expense, Office	23 30
Dec. 15	B. J. Churchill	" " D. D. G. M.	2 40
Dec. 15	Walter J. Stevens	Lunch to M. W. P. H. G. L.	20 00
Dec. 15	Benj. C. Hazel	Warrant Castle Wm. Lodge	6 71
Dec. 15	F. S. Monroe, G. M.	Travelling Expenses	4 50
	Total		$136 60

The business of the Grand Lodge being completed, the Grand Officers elected and appointed were installed. Past Grand Master John J. Smith, acting as Deputy Grand Master, proceeded to install M. W. Frederic S. Monroe as Grand Master, with Past Master William L. Reed acting as Grand Marshal. After the Grand Master was installed, he installed the other officers of the Grand Lodge, W. Bro. John H. Dorsay, Grand Marshal, making the proclamation.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies of installation, the Grand Lodge was closed at 7 o'clock P. M., in time to partake of the banquet that had been prepared for the Grand Lodge by the local lodges at Young's Hotel.

Attest: BENJAMIN C. HAZEL,
Recording Grand Secretary.

EVENING.

In the evening a complimentary dinner was given the Grand Lodge at Young's Hotel, where a large number of the brethren

from all parts of the state enjoyed the incident festivities. William L. Reed, P. W. G. M., was the toastmaster. Frank E. Turpin of Rising Sun Lodge was the chairman and Ulysses Grant Powell, secretary of the local committee. Our Venerable Bro. and Past Grand Master John J. Smith of Dorchester, was the guest of honor. He is the oldest past grand master of Masons in this country. He is 84 years old and has been 61 years connected with fraternity of Masons. He is the surviving member of African Lodge 459, the first lodge of colored Masons in this country, established in 1784.

The toast. "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," was responded to by Robert T. Teamoh; "Our Mother Lodge," John J. Smith; "The Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., in Massachusetts," Frederic S. Monroe; "Our Past Grand Masters," William G. Butler; "Our Future Grand Masters," Edward Everett Brown of Rising Sun Lodge; "Sumner Lodge of Springfield," Edward R. Lewis.

The committee having in charge the banquet consisted of W. F. Michael, J. E. Shaw, C. J. Wright, I. L. Roberts, W. H. Gilbert, William Lloyd Marshall, Raymond Phillips, Ernest Kenswil, C. E. Richardson, J. W. Schenck, Walter J. Stevens, William Wilson, Charles R. Caine, Samuel Washington, George M. Braxton, H. Gould, N. P. Marshall, Powhattan Ruffin, James E. Atus, James E. Porter, William Hayes, William O. Armstrong, P. Giles, R. Danes, J. Holmes, William Hardy, George Lewis, David Crawford, J. Charlestown, H. Kenswil and G. Rainey.

ROBERT T. TEAMOH,
Rec. Grand Secretary.

APPENDIX A

ORGANIZATION

OF

Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Grand Representatives

OFFICERS

OF THE

M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., for 1905

M. W. Bro. Frederic S. Monroe	Grand Master
R. W. Bro. Wm. Lloyd Marshall	Deputy Grand Master
" " C. Cranston Lee	Senior Grand Warden
" " George A. Busby	Junior Grand Warden
" " James A. Porter	Grand Treasurer
" " Robert T. Teamoh	Rec. Grand Secretary
" " A. A. Clough	Cor. Grand Secretary
W. Rev. J. Horatio Carter " " W. St. A. Lynch	Grand Chaplains
" Bro. John H. Dorsay	Grand Marshal
" " Charles S. Taylor	Senior Grand Deacon
" " William F. Michael	Junior Grand Deacon
" " Joseph Gray	Senior Grand Steward
" " George C. Wilson	Junior Grand Steward
" " Cleophus J. Johnson	Grand Sword Bearer
" " Chas. R. Caine	Grand Standard Bearer
" " John Ellis Shaw " " John S. Kemp	Grand Pursuivants

W. Bro. Lewis S. Bryan
" " Edward R. Lewis - - Grand Lecturers
" " Primus Storms

Bro. Edward E. Brown - - - Grand Organist

" Scott Green - - - - - Grand Tyler

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.

Wm. L. Reed - - - - - - - First District

Charles Lanzey - - - - - Second District

Benjamin J. Churchill - - - - Third District

Davis Jennings - - - - - Fourth District

Standing Committees—1905

Fraternal Correspondence.

Bro. Frederic S. Monroe, Chairman, Room 15 Robeson Building, New Bedford, Mass.
Frank M. Douglass, A. A. Clough.

Archives.

John H. Dorsay, Chairman, 58 North Anderson St., Boston.
John J. Smith, Andrew M. Bush.

Jurisprudence.

John J. Smith, 45 Wellesley Pk., Dorchester, Mass.
William G. Butler, William L. Reed.

Grievances.

William L. Reed, State House, Executive Dept., Boston, Mass.
William G. Butler, Amos Hamilton, Isaac L. Roberts, C. Cranston Lee.

Auditors.

George T. Banks, Chairman, 62 Phillips St., Boston.
James H. Hawkins, Isaac L. Roberts.

Banking.

William H. Jackson, Chairman, 18 Province Ct., Boston.
William G. Butler, John B. Houston.

Prince Hall Memorial.

John H. Dorsay, Chairman, 58 North Anderson St., Boston.
George T. Banks, James A. Porter, Andrew M. Bush.

Printing.

Robert T. Teamoh, Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
Charles H. Taylor, 22 Essex St., Cambridge.
Ulyses G. Powell, 34 Grove St., Boston, Mass.

Permanent Members of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge.

M. W. Bro.	Frederic S. Monroe	New Bedford	G. M.
" "	John J. Smith	Dorchester	P. G. M.
" "	Andrew M. Bush	New Bedford	"
" "	Emanuel Sullivan	New Bedford	"
" "	William G. Butler	W. Medford	"
" "	Frank M. Douglass	New Bedford	"
" "	William L. Reed	Boston	"
" "	William H. Jackson	Boston	"
" "	William Lloyd Marshall	Newtonville	D. G. M.
" "	John H. Dorsay	Boston	P. D. G. M.
" "	Charles Lanzey	Lynn	"
" "	William B. Lee	Boston	"
" "	Jeremiah N. Kellogg	Cambridge	"
" "	Charles Cranston Lee	New Bedford	S. G. W.
" "	Andrew B. Lattimore	Boston	P. S. G. W.
" "	George T. Banks	Boston	"
" "	John B. Houston	Cambridge	"
" "	John S. Brown	Cambridge	"
" "	John D. Taylor	Boston	"
" "	Daniel H. Milligan	Cambridge	"
" "	George A. Busby	Worcester	J. G. W.
" "	Benjamin J. Churchill	New Bedford	P. J. G. W.
" "	William H. Cook	Worcester	"

M. W. Bro.	Lewis E. Bryan	New Bedford	P. J. G. W.
" "	A. A. Clough	Worcester	"
" "	Davis Jennings	Springfield	"
" "	George Warren Sharper	Boston	"
" "	L. F. Friman	Springfield	"
" "	James A. Porter	Boston	G. T.
" "	William H. Robinson	Boston	P. G. T.
" "	Robert T. Teamoh	Boston	G. S.
" "	Benjamin C. Hazel	Cambridge	P. G. S.

Honorary Members of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge.

M. W. Bro.	J. C. Findel, Honorary Grand Master	Germany
" "	Adolf Oberdieck - - -	Ulzen, Germany
" "	Marcellus Neuschlosz, Honorary D. G. M.	Budapest

Representatives of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge near Foreign Grand Lodges.

Hamburg - - - -	R. W. Bro. Arnold Behrend
Hungary (Symbolic G. L.)	R. W. Bro. Marcellus Neuschlosz
Darmstadt - - -	R. W. Bro. Adolph Oberdieck
Liberia - - - - -	R. W. Bro. H. D. Brown

Representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges near M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge of Hamburg -	P. G. M. Andrew M. Bush
Grand Lodge of Hungary - -	P. G. M. Emanuel Sallavou

Grand Representatives to and from the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

To	State	From
Frank M. Douglass	Alabama	Charles Hendley
Frederic S. Monroe	Arkansas	F. J. Gordon
Benjamin C. Hazel	California	R. J. Fletcher
Benjamin J. Churchill	Colorado	T. J. Riley
Robert T. Teamoh	Connecticut	C. A. C. Beaman
William G. Butler	Delaware	William H. Caldwell
A. B. Lattimore	Dist. of Columbia	S. Rogers Watts
Walter King	Florida	A. R. Jones
William L. Marshall	Georgia	John H. Deveaux
John J. Smith	Illinois	Joseph Hollenger
John H. Dorsay	Iowa	Robert Johnson
Frederic S. Monroe	Indiana	S. W. Stewart
Andrew M. Bush	Kansas	G. W. Robinson
William L. Reed	Kentucky	George N. Evans
Hezikiah Webb	Louisiana	Peter Joseph
Reason T. Lee	Michigan	Joseph M. Wells
C. Cranston Lee	Maryland	J. C. Minnis
James H. Hawkins	Minnesota	Robert S. Brown
Loyal F. Friman	Mississippi	R. H. Reed
Charles Lanzey	New Jersey	Walter Miller
Emanuel Sullavou	New York	M. R. Poole
David E. Jones	North Carolina	J. W. Hood
William L. Reed	Ohio	William H. Lucas
Edward R. Lewis	Oklahoma	William H. Simms
Jeremiah N. Kellogg	Ontario	G. H. Watkins
Daniel H. Milligan	Oregon	E. H. Holmes
John H. Dorsay	Pennsylvania	Joseph L. Thomas
John S. Brown	Rhode Island	Dennis Owens
William H. Jackson	South Carolina	Charles L. Walton
William G. Butler	Tennessee	
A. A. Clough	Texas	J. W. Alexander
James A. Porter	West Virginia	J. R. Clifford

Directory and Roster of Lodges, 1905

UNION LODGE, BOSTON.

Wor. Bro. Edwin S. Hatton, - - Worshipful Master
61 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.
Bro. Charles H. Crawford, - - - - Secretary
49 Kendall Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Meets first Monday, 20 Blossom Street, Boston.

OFFICERS.

Wor. Bro. Edwin S. Hatton, - - Worshipful Master
Bro. Simpson Montgomery, - - - Senior Warden
" Anderson Scott, - - - - - - Junior Warden
" Matthew A. N. Shaw, - - - - Treasurer
" Charles H. Crawford - - - - - Secretary
" A. Dickson, - - - - - - . Senior Deacon
" C. Bray, - - - - - - - Junior Deacon
" M. Bibas, - - - - - - - Senior Steward
" T. M. O'Brien, - - - - - Junior Steward
" George S. Stamper, - - - - - - Chaplain
" N. P. Bowdon, - - - - - - - Marshal
" Charles Brown, - - - - - - - - Tyler

PAST MASTERS—Simpson Montgomery, Thomas M. O'Brien, Cleophus J. Johnson, John S. Brown.

MEMBERS—M. Bibas, Nelson Bowdon, C. Bray, John S. Brown, Willis P. Comer, Charles H. Crawford, A. Dickinson, F. N. Grey, Edwin S. Hatton, Charles J. Johnson, Simpson Montgomery, Thomas M. O'Brien, George Sampson, A. Scott, Matthew A. N. Shaw, James A. Smith, George A. Stamper.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.—Clayborn Turner, H. J. Matthews, Royal Jones, Jacob P. Freeman, Clarence P. Harrington, Frederick W. Linton, Alfred Norman, Charles H. Person, Henry A. Wise, H. J. Matthews, E. Richardson.

RISING SUN LODGE, BOSTON.

Wor. Bro. Isaac L. Roberts - - - Worshipful Master
35 Grove St., Boston, Mass.

William O. Armstrong - - - - - - - Secretary
2989 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass.

Meets First and Third Mondays, John Winthrop Hall, 446 Tremont St., Boston.

OFFICERS.

Wor. Bro. Isaac L. Roberts - - - Worshipful Master
Bro. Charles E. Richardson - - - Senior Warden
" Frank E. Turpin - - - - Junior Warden
" James A. Porter - - - - - - Treasurer
" William O. Armstrong - - - - Secretary
" Ernest A. Kenswil - - - - Senior Deacon
" John W. Schenck - - - - Junior Deacon
" George Willmott Floyd - - - Senior Steward
" Charles W. Howe - - - - Junior Steward
" Nelson G. Gaskins - - - - - Chaplain
" William H. Gilbert - - - - Marshal
" John D. Allston - - - - Inside Sentinel
" Edward E. Brown - - - - - Organist
" Scott Green - - - - - - Tyler

PAST MASTERS—William B. Clark, James A. Porter, George Warren Sharper, Charles H. Taylor, John D. Taylor, Robert T. Teamoh.

MEMBERS—John D. Allston, William Oscar Armstrong, William Armstead, Henry Batcheldor, William A. Barker, Paris Bartley, Edward Everet Brown, Herbert F. Belt, J. R. Chambers, John H. Charleston, William E. Clark, Charles W. Clement, Matthew Coles, Hanford Connwall, Samuel E. Courtney, Thomas L. D. Cannon, Charles H. Cephus, Luther Dandridge, Mortimer Dorsey, Henry C. Dorsey, George Draper, George Ellis, H. W. Eastman, L. A. Eichelburger, Christopher R. Flagg, George Willmott Floyd, Richard E. Frye, Nelson G. Gaskins, J. W. Garvin, Willis R. Glascoe, Edward S. S. Glover,

Pompey Gray, Scott Green, William H. Gilbert, Andrew M. Garnett, Henry Hamilton, Gilbert C. Harris, Charles S. Howe, Charles W. Howe, William L. Holley, Stewart E. Hoyt, Jesse Hubbard, Charles W. Johnson, George W. Johnson, John W. Johnson, Henry A. Jones, William H. Jones, Eugene Jackson, I. S. Jackson, A. W. Jordan, Walter Kelley, Ernest A. Kenswil, Henry A. Kenwil, J. H. Knight, J. W. Lamb, J. W. Langley, Gabriel Miner, Daniel Miner, William. R. Mobley, Napoleon B. Marshall, Simon E. Monroe, J. C. Moore, H. A. Pennington, James A. Porter, Andrew Purcell, Raymond Phillips, C. Henry Robbins, Charles E. Richardson, Isaac L. Roberts, Powhattan Ruffin, J. A. Russell, George Rainey, J. A. Rogers, George Rodman, Isreal Rue, John W. Schenck, James R. Singleton, W. H. Skanks, William A. Skinner, William A. Smith, B. F. Stackpole, George Warren Sharper, Peter J. Smith, Robert T. Teamoh, Charles H. Taylor, John D. Taylor, W. Walter Taylor, A. L. Townes, Frank E. Turpin, W. A. Tarby, J. W. Underwood, Curtis J. Wright, Robert C. Wilson, R. P. Watkins, C. H. Wood, W. H. Williams, Henry Walker, J. A. Young, Jacob R. Wiley.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.—B. D. Butler, Edward M. Dandridge, Edward L. Harris, William H. Hunter, Samuel Lucas, William Hubert Jackson, J. H. Jacklin, W. L. Jacklin, W. A. Jackson, Willis West.

CELESTIAL LODGE, BOSTON.

Wor. Bro. Samuel W. Washington - Worshipful Master
12 Grove St.
Bro. George L. Roberson - - - - Secretary
6 Grove St., Boston, Mass.
Meets Third Monday, 20 Blossom St. Boston.

OFFICERS.

Wor. Bro. Samuel W. Washington - Worshipful Master
Bro. George R. Whiting - - - - Senior Warden
" Thomas J. Shack - - - - Junior Warden

Bro. Walter King - - - - - - Treasurer
" George L. Robinson - - - - - Secretary
" Joseph A. Allen - - - - Senior Deacon
" Isaac Clayton - - - - - Junior Deacon
" Louis H. Williams - - - - Senior Steward
" Burrill Lomax - - - - - Junior Steward
" S. B. Hutchinson - - - - - Chaplain
" L. A. Steward - - - - - - Marshal
" Charles H. Brown - - - - - - Tyler

PAST MASTERS—John J. Smith, P. G. M., John H. Dorsay, Walter King, William G. Butler, Linzey L. Roy, S. B. Hutchinson, William B. Lee.

MEMBERS—Joseph A. Allen, William George Butler, Charles H. Brown, Isaac Clayton, John H. Dorsay, S. B. Hutchinson, Walter King, William B. Lee, Burrill Lomax, George A. Robinson, Linzey Roy, Thomas Shack, John J. Smith, Locky A. Steward, Samuel W. Washington, George R. Whiting, Louis H. Williams.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.—Walter Long, H. H. Keith, Thomas B. Hilton, Miles A. Charles, Samuel Sutherland, Isaac Ripley, Peter De Crevaliho.

UNION LODGE, NEW BEDFORD.

Wor. Bro. Charles E. Sulis - - - Worshipful Master
193 Elm St., New Bedford
Bro. C. Cranston Lee - - - - - Secretary
115 Sycamore St., New Bedford, Mass.
Meets First Monday, 21 North Second St., New Bedford, Mass.

OFFICERS.

Wor. Bro. Charles E. Sulis - - - Worshipful Master
Bro. Lewis S. Moore - - - - - Senior Warden
" James M. Payne - - - - Junior Warden
" David M. Piper - - - - - Treasurer
" C. Cranston Lee - - - - - Secretary
" Joseph S. Webster - - - - Senior Deacon

Bro. C. Augustus Webb - - - - - Junior Deacon
" William Ferguson - - - - - Senior Steward
" Benjamin A. Andress - - - - - Junior Steward
" Hezikiah Webb - - - - - - - Chaplain
" Joseph Cross - - - - - - - - Marshal
" Peter Scott - - - - - - - - Tyler

PAST MASTERS—Andrew M. Bush, John H. D. Brown, Lewis E. Bryan, B. J. Churchill, Frank M. Douglass, C. Cranston Lee, Frederic S. Monroe, Emanuel Sallavou, Charles E. Sulis, Horace H. Reed, Hezekiah Webb, Cornelius Webb.

MEMBERS—Benjamin A. Andress, Andrew M. Bush, Joseph G. Belain, John H. D. Brown, Lewis E. Bryan, Benjamin J. Churchill, Joseph Cross, Frank M. Douglass, William H. Dorkins, William Ferguson, C. Cranston Lee, Rev. Wm. St. Augustine Lynch, Frederic S. Monroe, Lewis S. Moore, Albert Moore, James M. Payne, David M. Piper, Horace N. Reed, Charles E. Sulis, Emanuel Sallavou, Joseph Smith, Peter Scott, Rev. William H. Thomas, Jr., Hezikiah Webb, Cornelius A. Webb, Joseph S. Webster.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.—Eli Welling, Frank B. Reed, Mitchell H. Bolden, Lemuel Perry.

SUSPENDED FOR 25 YEARS—LEWIS TEMPLE.

SUMNER LODGE, SPRINGFIELD.

Wor. Bro. C. W. A. Fisher - - - Worshipful Master
45 Monroe St., Springfield, Mass.
Bro. Anthony L. Brown - - - - - Secretary
796 State St., Springfield, Mass.
Meets First and Third Mondays, Main and State Sts., Room 29.

OFFICERS.

Wor. Bro. C. W. A. Fisher - - - Worshipful Master
Bro. C. V. L. Gaulden - - - - Senior Warden
" C. E. Lewis - - - - - Junior Warden
" E. R. Lewis - - - - - - - Treasurer

Bro. Anthony L. Brown - - - - - - Secretary
" Robert Till - - - - - - - Senior Deacon
" A. Jacobs - - - - - - - - Junior Deacon
" Wm. Moseley - - - - - - Senior Steward
" P. Strange - - - - - - Jnnior Steward
" J. Gray - - - - - - - - - Chaplain
" Wm. Brown - - - - - - - - Marshal
" Robert Fitzhugh - - - - - - Tyler

PAST MASTERS—E. R. Lewis, J. Gray, D. Jennings, L. F. Friman.

MEMBERS—Anthony L. Brown, William H. Brown, J. E. Bowen, C. A. Clark, H. Campbell, E. W. Brown, E. A. Baker, L. F. Friman, C. W. A. Fisher, R. H. Fitzhugh, J. Gray, C. V. R. Caulden, H. J. Harper, L. G. Hasbrook, C. J. Hasbook, E. R. Lewis, C. E. Lewis, A. Jacobs, G. Jenkins, Davis Jennings, S. M. Johnson, E. G. Johnson, T. Lines, H. C. McClendon, F. D. Newport, Wm. J. Moseley, G. W. Poole, Thomas Randolph, Walter W. Samples, P. B. Strange, K. W. Smith, C. E. Till, Robert E. Till, J. H. Thornton, William H. Walters.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.—Frank E. Booker, Cearles Ireland, Robert L. Perdue, Thomas Simmons, William C. Todd.

KING DAVID LODGE, WORCESTER.

Wor. Bro. Harry C. Elliott - - - Worshipful Master
103 Front St., Worcester, Mass.
Bro. A. A. Clough - - - - - - - Secretary
149 Eastern Av., Worcester Mass.
Meets First and Third Thursdays, 10 Pearl St., Worcester.

OFFICERS.

Wor. Bro. Harry C. Elliot - - - Worshipful Master
Bro. George E. Williams - - - - Senior Warden
" Walter L. Coshburn - - - - Junior Warden
" George A. Busby - - - - - Treasurer
" A. A. Clough - - - - - - Secretary

Bro. R. J. Griffin - - - - - - Senior Deacon
" R. T. Coleman - - - - - - Junior Deacon
" Primus Storms - - - - - - Senior Steward
" George E. Smith - - - - - Junior Steward
" Hiram Conway - - - - - - - Chaplain
" Reason T. Lee - - - - - - - Marshal
" H. Washington - - - - - - - - Tyler

PAST MASTERS—W. R. Anderson, George A. Busby, Harry C. Elliott, R. T. Lee, Primus Storms, A. A. Clough, G. H. Cook.

MEMBERS—William R. Anderson, William Bostic, W. H. Beulah, George A. Busby, George E. Chatman, A. A. Clough, R. T. Colman, Hiram Conway, William H. Cook, Walter M. Cushburn, Harry C. Elliott, Rueben J. Griffin, Issac B. Hopewell, Reason T. Lee, T. L. Lew, J. E. Leonard, W. E. Leonard, George E. Smith, Primus Storms, M. M. Taylor, George G. Wallace, J. H. Waller, B. W. Watson, H. Washington, George E. Williams.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.—Russell H. Higgins, A. T. Hennessey, James A. Tyrance, Joseph Hepburn, H. E. Wheeler, J. N. Dishmond, Percy Leftridge, George E. Hooks, W. H. Domina, D. E. Martin, C. A. Adkins, A. L. Cook.

JOHN T. HILTON LODGE, LYNN.

Wor. Bro. William H. Stallings - - Worshipful Master
6 Fenton Pl., Lynn Mass.
Bro. George C. Wilson - - - - - Secretary
200 Fayette St., Lynn, Mass.
Meets Third Thursday, Oxford St., Lynn, Mass.

OFFICERS.

Wor. Bro. William H. Stallings - - Worshipful Master
Bro. Joseph H. Brown - - - - - Senior Warden
" James B. Hawkins - - - - Junior Warden

Bro. Albert Johnson - - - - - - - Treasurer
" George C. Wilson - - - - - - Secretary
" D. Scott - - - - - - - Senior Deacon
" Samuel Alpers - - - - - Junior Deacon
" F. Douglass Hill - - - - - Senior Steward
" Isreal Skanks - - - - - - Junior Steward
" John S. Hagins - - - - - - - Chaplain
" William Tyler - - - - - - - Marshal
" William Frazier - - - - - - - - Tyler

PAST MASTERS—Charles Lanzey, William Tyler, George C. Wilson.

MEMBERS—Samuel Alpers, Joseph H. Brown, William Frazier, John E. Hagins, James B. Hawkins, F. Douglass Hill, Albert Johnson, Charles Johnson, Charles Lanzey, Doctor Scott, Isreal Skanks, William H. Stallings, William Tyler, George C. Wilson.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.—William Jones, Charles Marand, W. Harris Marden, James Smith.

EUREKA LODGE, BOSTON.

Wor. Bro. Robert E. Crusenberry - Worshipful Master
115 A, Hammond St., Roxbury, Mass.
Bro. James H. Hawkins - - - - - - - Secretary
4 Cumston Pl., Boston, Boston, Mass.
Meets Second and Fourth Mondays, Castle Square Hall, 446 Tremont St.

OFFICERS

Wor. Bro. Robert E. Crusenberry - Worshipful Master
Bro. Ulysses Grant Powell - - - Senior Warden
" Walter F. H. Miller - - - - Junior Warden
" George F. Banks - - - - - - Treasurer
" James H. Hawkins - - - - - Secretary
" Hyman R. Nicholas - - - - Senior Deacon

Bro. George W. Morris	Junior Deacon
" George H. Booker	Senior Steward
" Thomas V. Jones	Junior Steward
" Phillip A. Elliott	Marshal
" Nathaniel Young	Chaplain
" Jacob R. Hunt	Inside Sentinel
" Benj. F. Powell	Organist
" James A. Peck	Custodian
" Henry C. Davis	Tyler

PAST MASTERS—George T. Banks, Walden Banks, Solomon M. Carrington, Elmer E. Casneau, Samuel Griffin, James H. Hawkins, William Hawkins, William H. Jackson, Joseph S. Kemp, Andrew B. Lattimore, William Lloyd Marshall, James T. Murray, William L. Reed, William H. Robinson.

MEMBERS—Richard A. Allen, William E. Allen, William Andrews, Edward A. Armistead, Samuel J. Armstrong, James E. Atus, George T. Banks, John H. Banks, Walden Banks, Oliver C. Bell, George H. Booker, David B. Brandon, John W. Brooks, Roland J. Brooks, Robert F. Brown, Allen Bullock, Winter G. Burke, Solomon M. Carrington, Henry Carter, Robert Carter, Elmer E. Casneau, John F. Casneau, Arthur B. Cassell, P. P. Christmas, Thomas R. Coleman, Anthony Coles, David E. Crawford, George R. Crawford, Joshua A. Crawford, Robert E. Crusenberry, William G. Dancy, Henry C. Davis, James L. Dickerson, S. F. Dickson, David T. Dodge, Herbert J. Donaldson, John W. Douglass, Columbus A. Etheridge, Phillip H. Elliott, Andrew J. Fassitt, Charles T. Ferguson, James H. Finch, Riley M. Foote, Andrew J. Foye, Patrick H. Giles, John E. Gill, Jesse Goode, Walter B. Goode, William H. Gray, Samuel Griffin, William H. Hardy, Edward Hawkins, James H. Hawkins, Thomas C. Hayes, Robert E. Howard, Jacob R. Hunt, Basil F. Hutchins, Alexander T. Jackson, William H. Jackson, Bartlett B. Johnson, James C. Johnson, Alfred C. Jones, John H. Jones, Thomas Jones, Thomas V. Jones, Joseph S. Kemp, William T. Kenner, Albert A. Lane, Andrew B. Lattimore, Robert E. Lee, William H. Lyons, John

Maddria, Isaac Manuel, William Lloyd Marshall, Richard E. H. Mason, Tony W. McKenzie, William F. Michael, Walter T. H. Miller, George W. Morris, Percy H. Morris, James T. Murray, David L. Murrell, Joseph A. Neal, John Neizer, Andie E. Newton, Jefferson D. Newton, Osborn A. Newton, George W. Newton, Hyman R. Nicholas, James E. O'Brien, John A. O'Brien, James A. Peck, Benjamin F. Powell, Ulysses G. Powell, William T. Randolph, Peter L. Read, William L. Reed, Nicholas Rhone, Walter H. Rhomes, Leroy W. Ridley, William H. Robinson, George B. Ross, Samuel J. Ross, Benjamin Russell, John Ellis Shaw, Pink Singleton, William H. Skeene, Frederick F. Smith, John M. Thomas, Edward P. Tucker, Elmer Turner, Joseph Wallace, George W. Watts, James H. West, Charles E. Wheeler, Louis White, Hampton Williams, Joseph Williams, Simon Williams, Harry F. Wilson, William H. Wilson, DeLacy Wright, John F. Wonzer, Nathaniel Young.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.—Johnson W. Hill, David M. Hodson.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Wor. Bro. John W. Crawford - - Worshipful Master
1560 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.
Bro. Thomas M. Thomas - - - - - Secretary
33 Parker St., Cambridge, Mass.
Meets Third Tuesday, 789 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICERS.

Wor. Bro. John W. Crawford - - - Worshipful Master
Bro. William H. Wilson - - - - Senior Warden
" B. A. Smith - - - - - Junior Warden
" T. P. Harrison - - - - - - Treasurer
" Thomas M. Thomas - - - - - Secretary
" Walter J. Stevens - - - - - Senior Deacon
" Robert Dixon - - - - - Junior Deacon

Bro. Joseph Daniels - - - - - - Senior Steward
" James M. Hunt - - - - - - Junior Steward
" I. M. Wheeler - - - - - - - Chaplain
" Bristol Brown - - - - - - - Marshal
" Horace F. Wheaton . - - - - - Tyler

PAST MASTERS—Charles R. Caine, Benjamin C. Hazel, T. P. Harrison, J. B. Houston, Jerimiah N. Kellogg, Daniel H. Milligan, S. E. Tasco, W. J. Augustine, Charles B. Johnson.

MEMBERS—Theodore Alexander, J. D. Augustine, Amos Barranger, Edward G. Burwell, Bristol Brown, R. H. Carter, George Crudup, Joseph Daniels, William Dent, Robert Dixon, William G. Green, Charles R. Caine, T. P. Harrison, B. C. Hazel, Robert Hicks, J. B. Houston, William Hunt, J. M. Hunt, M. Johnson, C. B. Johnson, J. J. Jones, J. N. Kellogg, George W. Lewis, J. E. Martin, Thomas McCrey, George T. Merriam, D. H. Milligan, F. A. Robinson, B. A. Smith, S. E. Tasco, I. M. Thomas, W. D. Vaughn, H. F. Wheaton, I. M. Wheeler, William H. Wilson, J. W. Crawford, J. F. Gibson, W. J. Stevens, J. Horatio Carter.

DROPPED FOR N. P. D.—Richard N. Gordon, S. Timothy Tice, J. W. Floyd, George F. Betts, Charles W. Snyder.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, PITTSFIELD.

Wor. Bro. Amos Hamilton - - - Worshipful Master
467 South St., Pittsfield.
Bro. Jesse B. Dixon - - - - - - Secretary
P. O. Box 1351, Pittsfield, Mass.
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Corner North and Fenn Sts.

OFFICERS.

Wor. Bro. Amos Hamilton - - - Worshipful Master
Bro. John W. Brown - - - - - Senior Warden
" Thomas L. Sweeney - - - Junior Warden

Bro. Josiah Gardner - - - - - - - Treasurer
" Jesse C. Dixon - - - - - Secretary
" George Jones - - - - - Senior Deacon
" Arthur Hamilton - - - - Junior Deacon
" J. R. Michaels - - - - - Senior Steward
" George Farrish - - - - - Junior Steward
" Isaiah N. Williams - - - - - Marshal
" W. H. Clarkson - - - - - - Chaplain
" Edward Copes - - - - - - - - Tyler

MEMBERS—John W. Brown, William H. Clarkson, Edward Copes, J. E. Dixon, George Farrish, Josiah Gardner, Amos Hamilton, Arthur A. Hamilton, James Hoover, George W. Jones, David McKensee, J. R. Michaels, James M. Neal, William Priestley, Thomas L. Sweeney, Isaiah N. Williams.

CASTLE WILLIAM LODGE, BOSTON.

Wor. Bro. George W. Braxton - - Worshipful Master
Chestnut St., Wakefield, Mass.
Bro. H. H. O. Burwell - - - - - Secretary
10 Tremont St., Room 35, Boston, Mass.
Meets second Wednesday, 20 Blossom St.

OFFICERS.

Wor. Bro. George W. Braxton - - Worshipful Master
Bro. W. Spencer Carpenter - - - Senior Warden
" Herbert R. Gould - - - Junior Warden
" James H. Moore - - - - - Treasurer
" Harry H. O. Burwell - - - - - Secretary
" Joseph G. Holmes - - - - Senior Deacon
" George H. Wheaton - - - - Junior Deacon
" Rueben J. Davis - - - - Senior Steward
" Joseph C. Andrews - - - - - Junior Steward

Bro. Arthur D. Jordon - - - - - - Chaplain
" James W. B. Hawkins - - - - - Marshal
" Charles Brown - - - - - - - - Tyler

MEMBERS—Joseph C. Andrews, Charles P. Braxton, George W. Braxton, Harry H. C. Burwell, William Carpenter, Rueben Davis, Herbert R. Gould, James W. B. Hawkins, Joseph G. Holmes, Arthur E. Jordan, James H. Moore, Richard H. Smith, William J. Williams, George H. Wheaton, Louis F. Woods, James R. Davis, Robert P. Holmes, Joseph J. Smith, Charles Diggs, E. Lemuel Brown.

In Memoriam

R. W. JULIUS CAESAR CHAPPELLE

Past Grand Master.

Member of Rising Sun Lodge, Boston, Mass.

Died January 27, 1904.

A respected citizen of the community, a past member of the Massachusetts Legislature, foremost in the affairs of his people, he passed away before the meridian of his life had been reached.

In Memoriam

RISING SUN LODGE, BOSTON.

Bro. Robert Rowe, Grand Tyler, - *Died March 26, 1904*
" Henry Hall, - - - *Died January 11, 1904*

KING DAVID LODGE, WORCESTER.

R. W. Bro. Amos Webber, P. J. G. W., *Died March 24, 1904*

UNION LODGE, NEW BEDFORD.

Bro. Charles Lightfoot, - - *Died March 27, 1904*
" Capt. Colin A. Stevenson, *Lost at sea April-May, 1904*

UNION LODGE, BOSTON.

Bro. Marcilno Cariollo, - - - *Died Nov. 7, 1904*

"Their virtues will ever remain with us as a fragrant memory, and we think of them as the loved ones, but not lost."—Churchill, B. J.

APPENDIX B

REPORT ON FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE . . .

Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts

REVIEWED AND COMPILED BY

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER FREDERIC S. MONROE, Grand Master,

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Report on Fraternal Correspondence

M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts

REVIEWED AND COMPILED BY MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER FREDERIC S. MONROE GRAND MASTER, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

To the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts: —

Your Committee in presenting its annual report has tried no less faithfully than in years gone by, to faithfully and impartially review the proceedings of its sister jurisdictions, realizing that it is to these reports many of the Craft look for information on points of law, jurisprudence, history, etc.

Your Committee also realizes if it is to write honestly, it must write fearlessly, and not lightly pass over wrong doing, misstatements of fact, perversion of law, malpractice, etc., wherever found, and so far as it censures, it is a censure of the sin rather than the sinner, and for the purpose of lifting him to higher levels of Masonic life and practice.

Our foreign relations still continue a source of pleasure, and the following letter receive by the Chairman of your Committee from our dearly honored Representative to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, R. W. Brother Adolf Glitza attests the fraternal nature of the relations we have and continue to sustain.

" Most Worshipful Brother : —

Through your goodness in sending the interesting Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, have I a great pleasure received and all attentively read through.

I wish your Most Worshipful Grand Lodge long continuance and prosperity, that all men may hold closer fraternal relations therewith in time to come.

Through the kind offices of honored Bro. Schwanck will you also further all printed matter received.

With brotherly greetings for you and all the honored members of your Grand Lodge,

Yours,

Adolph Glitza."

Our no less esteemed brother J. G. Findel, publishes the following commendatory notice of the copy of the Proceedings sent him, in the " Signale fur die deutsche Maurerwelt," September 1904. Inadvertently he reverses the order of succession, Brother Monroe being the present Grand Master.

" The Proceedings of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (Boston) for 1902-1903, with the pictures of Bro. Fr. Monroe and Wilh. H. Jackson, the

last and the present Grand Masters are published, and contains one of Bro. Monroe's articles, a very well written review of the transactions of the associated Grand Lodges. We note that the Honorary Member, Bro. Weissmann of Frankfurt is long since deceased."

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC S. MONROE,
FRANK M. DOUGLASS,
A. A. CLOUGH.

ALABAMA.

1904.

The M. W. Grand Lodge met in its twenty-seventh Annual Communication at Birmingham, June 21-23, 1904, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Brother H. C. Binford, Sr., G. M,, with one hundred twenty-nine of the one hundred forty-four lodges represented.

The Grand Orator presented what is described as a "valuable and instructive" oration, but inasmuch as he followed Grimshaw's History of Freemasonry, he has repeated all the errors of that most inaccurate of writers.

The address of the Grand Master followed that of the Grand Orator. The fraternal dead are eulogized with tender, appreciative words. The purchase of Brother Upton's book is urged upon the fraternity as a work of "inestimable value," without which no colored Mason can make good his claim to Masonic scholarship. Dispensations were granted for ftfty-six new lodges, many of which were "clandestine lodges, or conventions that our Brothers have captured." We presume these "clandestine lodges" were regularized by some healing process, and we consider the remedy equally as bad as the disease.

Several decisions were reported, with one of which we differ:

"3. Can charges be preferred by a profane against a brother? Yes."

We should say, No. Masonic Lodges do not exist even in part for the purpose of adjusting or redressing grievances between a profane and any member of the lodge; and if the offence be of such a nature as to involve fraud or moral turpitude in any way, the civil courts of the state afford sufficient protection. If the offense is not statutory, the lodge should not consent to be the medium through which vengence is to be secured.

Many of the lodges were visited and prosperous conditions are reported of the Craft, and under the administration of the present Grand Master the number of warranted lodges has been increased from eighty-two to one hundred forty-four.

Brother Barnes reports briefly on seventeen G. LL. in twelve pages.

Under Washington, D. C. a good word is spoken for Brother Grimshaw's history and its purchase recommended. We regret we cannot endorse this. His history of English Freemasonry is painfully inaccurate, and there are many serious mistakes in that of Masonry in Massachusetts. The means of our brethren

are necessarily limited; they can purchase but few Masonic books, since the prices of most of them are prohibitive; and when a book is written for them, it should be accurate. This Brother Grimshaw is not. In Brother Upton's book every statement of fact was verified and reverified; nothing is based upon the personal authority of the writer, but in each and every case full references are given. When the report of 1899 was being prepared, the writer was told to send nothing which could not be historically proven, and he remembers visiting the Public Library in his native city several evenings in succession, and spending from three to four hours each evening, with the assistance of the librarian, in order to definitely determine some one fact. This will illustrate, in part, the care with which the defense of the Masonry of colored men was prepared, and this care gives it enduring strength and impregnability. But the carelessness with which Brother Grimshaw has written, discredits and weakens what is true in his book.

H. C. Binford, Sr., Grand Master, Huntsville.

H. C. Binford, Jr., Grand Secretary, Huntsville.

CALIFORNIA.

1902-1903.

The story of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge are given in eighty compactly printed pages, the forty-eighth Annual Communication being held in Marysville, June 2-4, 1903, M. W. Brother Edwin A. Clarke presiding.

In his annual address he reports a prosperous year, laments the decease of four brethren, and he feels that after an "obscurity of twelve years" the Grand Lodge is to be congratulated upon its re-entrance to the "light of the Masonic world." He reports the establishment of a lodge at Los Angeles, although the local lodge had repeatedly refused its endorsement, stating that in his judgment the refusal to recommend was for no good Masonic reason. We know nothing of the local conditions in Los Angeles, but it would appear as if the collective judgment of St. John's Lodge was entitled to some consideration, and that the action of the Grand Master was not in the interests of harmony. The strength given to the support of two lodges might wisely have been concentrated in one. A dispensation was granted to one lodge to make Masons for less than the constitutional fee for ninety days. This we consider a mistake. What is worth having is worth paying for, and the cheap Mason seldom if ever represents much of value to the Institution. In the character of its membership, not in number, is the true strength of Masonry in any jurisdiction to be found; and character is almost invariably sacrificed when Masons are made at cut rates. We consider such dispensations to be one of those misdirected efforts which tears down rather than builds up the Institution.

The report of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer shows a healthy financial condition and a fair degree of prosperity.

The Grand Lodge met in its Forty-ninth Annual Communication at San Francisco, June 8-10, 1903, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Brother Hatton.

His annual address was brief and confined to matters of jurisdictional interest. He reports the opening of of an occasional lodge in Redding, in which with the assistance of eight M. M., he entered, passed and raised eighteen candidates, and establisbed them as a Lodge U. D. He does not report that any subsequent provision was made for the proper Masonic superintendence and instruction of the lodge. That is absolutely essential, and without it, it can but go astray.

One of the lodges gave the degrees in Masonry to a man who had lost his right thumb. This occurred under his predecessor, but he is very sure without his knowledge. He reports the case to the Grand Lodge for its consideration. The G. L. can do nothing with the man who has received the degrees, unless it is prepared to admit that one of its lodges can do clandestine work, although regular lodges can and frequently do work irregularly. It can however discipline the officers responsible for the work.

The Committee on Grand Master's Address in its report ignored this statement of the Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary presents a full and intelligent report, and the Grand Treasurer shows a balance on the credit side of $324.00.

Brother R. J. Fletcher reports briefly upon twenty Grand Lodges in fourteen pages, and says in one place he has been C. C. F. C. since 1875; and in another from 1876-85 and 1888 to date, altoough he has received but very few copies of the proceedings in all these years. Bro. Fletcher ought to write for them. There is but little in the way of comment.

Joseph Hatton, Grand Master, Marysville.

Frank W. Jackson, Grand Secretary, San Francisco.

UNITED GRAND LODGE

OF

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

1903.

We again have the pleasure of reading the proceedings of the premier Grand Lodge of the world, from which we select for comment a few items.

Two appeals upon which the Board of General Purposes report are of more than local interest.

(1) The W. M. of a lodge in Demerara, appealed from the decision of the District Grand Master of British Guiana declaring the installation of the said W. M. to have been irregular and illegal. It seems the By-Laws of the lodge

provide for the election of officers at the stated meeting in December of each year, and for installation at a stated meeting not later than the January next ensuing. The W. M. was elected strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law, but in harmony with what had been the practice of the lodge was installed on St. John's Day in December. The D. G. M. declared the installation illegal for the reason the laws demanded it that be performed at a regular communication of the lodge, fixed the latest date at which it could be performed, and did not provide for its performance at any intervening special meeting of the lodge. From this decision the W. M. appealed with the result that the D. G. M. was sustained.

(2) Lodge Moore, No. 2064 was erased by the District Grand Lodge of Madras, and against such erasure its late W. M. appealed, It seems that the G. L. of England delegates to its District G. LL. the powers of erasure and expulsion, with the implied understanding that such action is final only in cases where no appeal is made. The lodge in question was established at Bangalore in 1896, and worked with varying success until 1902, when it petitioned the District Grand Master for the privilege of remaining "in abeyance one year," that is of being dormant without entailing the forfeiture of its Charter. It seems that from 1897 the attendance had steadily decreased until it averaged only 5.41 This was attributed to the absence of its military members on service.

The D. G. M. replied he had no such power as that indicated by the petitions and finally gave notice because of its unsatisfactory condition he should erase it, unless good reasons were given why this should not be done. None being given the lodge was erased. A comparison of the statements of the D. G. M. and the appellants showed little if any discrepancy, and the appeal was dismissed.

The laws in the Constitutions of the G. L. England bearing upon the erasure of lodges, in part, are as follows:

Rule 5. " . . . the Grand Lodge alone has the power of erasing Lodges and expelling Brethren from the Craft, a power which it does not delegate to any subordinate authority in England."

Rule 73. "No motion for the erasure of a Lodge, or the expulsion of a Brother shall be made, unless the Master and Wardens of the Lodge, or the Brother incriminated, shall have been first summoned, to answer the complaint in person in the Grand Lodge, or to make answer in writing as they or he may desire."

Rule 93. "The Provincial Grand Master has no power to erase a Lodge or to expel a Mason; when, therefore, the case is of so flagrant a nature as, in his judgment, to require the erasure of a Lodge, or the expulsion of a Brother, he shall make a special report to the Grand Lodge, with his opinion thereon."

Rule 106. "Whereas it is necessary on account of the distance from England of District Grand Lodges, . . . that their power should be more extensive than those of Provincial Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge delegates to its District Grand Lodges, meeting under District Grand Masters duly authorized and ap-

pointed by the Grand Master of England, in addition to the powers herein given to Provincial Grand Lodges, the power of expelling Masons and erasing Lodges within their respective districts."

Rule 220. "Should a Lodge fail to meet for one year, it shall be liable to be erased."

The American Lodges erased at the union in England in 1813, or at least such of them as were on the registry of the Grand Lodge (Moderns) were subject to the provisions of Rule 73. This has presumably remained substantially unchanged. It was given in 1876 by M. W. Brother Charles Griswold as follows:

"No lodge shall be erased, or any brother expelled, until the Master or officers of the lodge, or the offending brother shall have been summoned to show cause in the Grand Lodge why such sentence should not be recorded and enforced."

Of course the provisions of the law gave to the lodges erased a right to be heard were not observed. Some had made other prior alliances, and were fully covered; while others like African Lodge No. 459 were for many years in ignorance of their erasure. We fully believe if the Grand Lodge of England could have anticipated the unjust discrimination to which the latter was to be subjected, she would have been retained on the registry.

R. W. Brother James Robert Spurgeon, S. G. W., Liberia, is recorded as having visited the Grand Lodge at its September Quarterly Communication.

These are a few of the items of interest presented for the consideration of the Craft.

FLORIDA.

1904.

The Grand Lodge met in its Thirty-third Annual Communication in the city of Pensacola, January 12-15, 1904, and a lodge of M. M. opened by M. W. Brother J. H. Dickerson. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, who having received the returns retired with same. After some preliminary addresses, the lodge was called off, and then called on again at 7 P.M. to march to Utopia Hall where a welcome address was given by Judge Landrum. On the morning of the next day, before the report of the Committee was received the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form with no other assurance than the presence of a constitutional number. This looks to us like wasted energy, as the Grand Lodge could as well have been opened twenty-four hours earlier.

The proceedings are not easy to review, for the reason that the entire business of the three days session is first given, and this is followed by reports and addresses and so on.

The address of the Grand Master is much briefer than usual, but none the less characteristic.

Twenty-four dispensations were granted for work in less than the constitutional time, eighty-one candidates being so made, twenty-five of them under one dispensation. Such work is anything but square.

The J. W. of Pythagoras Lodge No. 25 of Jacksonville, preferred charges against John G. Jones of Chicago, Ill., for having while in Florida affiliated with expelled Masons, and with their aid establishing a second Grand Lodge. The grievance was genuine enough, but we do not believe the Lodge was a court of competent authority to try the case. We do not believe any lodge can assume jurisdiction over offences committed within its jurisdiction, by non-affiliate, non-resident Masons temporarily sojourning therein. The proper course to be taken is to prefer charges either with the Lodge of which the offender is a member, or with the Grand Lodge to whose authority he is amendable. For just so long as that brother owed allegiance to that Grand Lodge, just so long would it retain its right of jurisdiction over offences committed by him elsewhere.

Pythagoras Lodge tried and expelled Jones, and its act was approved by the G. L. Florida; but unless the said action had subsequently been ratified by the G. L. Illinois, it would have been the idlest of all gasconading, and other G. LL. would have been free to accept or reject its action just as it pleased them.

The M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, also had its grievance against Jones, but the proper course was taken in preferring charges against him in his Grand Lodge. When that Grand Lodge tried and first suspended, and subsequently expelled him, every other G. L. recognizes it as a court with competent authority, and the action taken is accepted without a question.

Brother D. W. Jewett for the C. F. C. reports on twenty-three G. LL. in twenty-two pages, Mass., 1901 being favored with one and one half pages. M. W. Brother Reed's address is pronounced excellent, notwithstanding the endeavor to understand it forces "open all his pores in mental perspiration." If he reads, as he quotes, the difficulty is subjective rather than objective.

Under Illinois he is not clear as to n. p. d., and while admitting it is not a Masonic crime, yet seems to think suspension is not a disproportionate penalty. He forgets that suspension is one of the penalties for Masonic crimes, a penalty which cannot be inflicted until after charges have been preferred, and an impartial hearing given the accused. Whereas, in suspension for n. p. d. no hearing is given. The lodge can properly drop the offender from its rolls and so terminate his lodge privileges, and the loss of lodge membership should be the only consequence of the failure to pay the price of membership. To do more than this is to deliberately place a brother in a false position before the Masonic world.

We are inclined to think a part of Florida's troubles over the high degrees is due to G. L. championship of the same. She might properly have let them alone, and if war there must be, let it be confined to the parties in immediate interest. As it is, brethren in contending factors of Chapters, Commanderies and Councils are striving for the mastery in those degrees, nine out of ten of whom could not pass an examination as an E. A. in order to be qualified for advancement as a F. C. Not only this, the war has been extended to organizations of women, and M. M. are forbidden under penalty of expulsion to affiliate with

this, and permitted to recognize that. The trouble the jurisdiction is in today was invited by the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge will never be quite sane until she ceases to concern herself with the tarnished gilt of the high degrees.

J. H. Dickerson, Grand Master
Jacksonville.

E. I. Alexander, Grand Secretary
Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

1903.

The Grand Lodge met in its Thirty-third Annual Grand Communication, in Americus, June 24-25, 1903, and was opened in ample form by the M. W. Grand Master, H. R. Butler. The address presented at the afternoon session of the Grand Lodge was of considerable length, closely confined to jurisdictional interests, and proves him to have been an exceedingly busy official, so far as the writing of three thousand letters, the granting of ninety-eight dispensations, and the establishing of five new lodges could occupy his time. Of the dispensations, sixty were to work at reduced rates, and eight to subordinate lodges for the laying of corner stones. We doubt the wisdom of the one and question the propriety of the other, for the executive, legislative and judicial powers of a lodge were never intended to include a work so distinctly the prerogative of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge, as the laying of the corner stones. In granting dispensations for this specific purpose, what he virtually did was to grant dispensations for certain lodges to open and work as a Grand Lodge.

With reference to his C. F. C. he says:—

"I trust this committee will confine itself to such discussions of the work and proceedings of other jurisdictions as will help and encourage them and not convert your committee into a committee of criticism. Very little friendship can be fostered in that way. Be a committee on Foreign Relations, and friendly relations at that." Etc., etc.

The truth of this depends upon the spirit in which what is called "criticism" is offered. It is impossible to honestly write these reports and avoid it. The Committee sometimes find rulings which, although undoubtedly influenced by the logic of conditions, are both illegal and unmasonic; it finds Grand Lodges in an endeavor to stay the progress of Compact Masonry, resorting to practices the ultimate results of which are as much to be feared as any represented by Compactism; it reads of dispensations granted *ad lib.* for making Masons in less than the constitutional time, and for less than the constitutional rates, and of a Grand Master in one jurisdiction making Masons at sight for a dollar per capita. It sees Grand Lodges wedded to financially impossible insurance schemes, run on cold-blooded business principles in which there is not the slightest element of charity. Any one or all of these *might* be consistent with an honest attempt to conserve the interests of Masonry under peculiar conditions. Yet they are an evil just the same, and a Committee which believes it is not right to do wrong can only censure them as they deserve.

The special committee appointed at the Annual Grand Communication in 1902, to investigate and report upon Scottish Rite Masonry, made a majority and minority report, the former recommending the adoption of the Rite headed by Thornton A. Jackson, being adopted; the latter, which stated there was room for differences of opinion as to the legal status of both, (Jackson and Jones) being tabled. The minority report stated the exact truth. This action of the Grand Lodge discredits Jones, and removes him from the position hitherto held by him, the leadership of the Scottish Rite in Georgia.

Some peculiar conditions are shown, *i. e.*:

"The Grand Treasurer made a verbal report stating that he received no funds for which to render a report. This was approved by motion of Brother Wm. Marshall."

The Grand Secretary states in the course of an extended report:—

"From the fact that all of the lodges forward their moneys to the Chairman of Finances and Returns, this office has no report to make along that line."

The Committee on Finance and Returns make a report showing

Total Receipts for Widows' and Orphans' Home - - - - -	$3130.55
Total Expenditures - - - - - - - - - - -	2825.34
Balance Sept. 18th - - - - - - - - - -	$ 305.21

From which it appears the Grand Secretary receives no money; the Grand Treasurer disburses none, and the Committee is sufficient unto itself. This Committee further reports Grand Lodge receipts from the various lodges in the jurisdiction of $1346.62.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence report on seventeen Grand Lodges in eight pages, and does justice neither to itself nor the jurisdictions under review. These reviews can be made a valuable feature in the printed proceedings, and ought not to be subordinated to matters of less moment. We certainly hope the Grand Lodge of Georgia will permit its committee to ride with a longer cable tow.

The Proceedings make a neatly printed volume of 144 pages, illustrated with full page portrait of Dr. Butler the M. W. Grand Master, and of the Widows and Orphans Home, with trustees of same.

H. R. Butler, Grand Master, Atlanta. Sol. C. Johnson, Grand Secretary, Savannah.

HAMBURGER LOGENBLATT

von der Grossen Loge von Hamburg.

Through the fraternal courtesy of R. W. Brother Wilh. Schwanck, G. S. of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, we are in receipt of this excellent Lodge Journal, in which with even a limited knowledge of German, one can always find something of value and interest. We can only call attention to a few of these items

in passing, and although the temptation is strong, we have not the hardihood to venture even a paraphrase of Brother Gerhard Meyer's beautiful poem, "Neujahrsgruss" or New Year's Greeting in the January number.

The February number opens with a New Year's Letter of Good Wishes addressed to H. R. H. Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, with a copy of his reply to the same in which he "thanks the Grand Lodge of Hamburg for its fraternal good wishes on the New Year, and returns his best wishes for the welfare of the Grand Lodge," and signs as the "Protector of the three Old Prussian Grand Lodges."

An official account of "The Consecration of the New Masonic Temple in Conception, Chile" and a short sketch of "The New Grand Lodge in Chile" are also given. The first of these is of special interest from the fact that one of the Lodges to participate in the exercises was the St. John's Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The following from the Journal for March may be of interest.

"7. Grosse Loge Prince Hall in New Bedford. Wahl von Bro. *Frederic S. Monroe* zum Grossmeister; die Wahl dieses mit unserer Grossloge in freundlichem Verkehr stehenden, hochverdienten Bruders wird maur, begrusst."

Which being translated is:—

"7. Grand Lodge Prince Hall in New Bedford. Election of Br. Frederic S. Monroe as Grand Master. We welcome with Masonic salutations to our highly esteemed brethren, the election of one in most friendly relations with our Grand Lodge."

The June number announces the death of R. W. Brother Adolph Scherman, D. G. M. of the G. L. Hamburg, and honorary member of many lodges working under its protection, and adds:

"With true brotherly love we his remembrance keep; his Masonic virtues as an example worthy of imitation will ever in memory live."

The following item will be of interest.

"Hamburg. A review of the statistics of the German Lodges for the Masonic year 1902-03 follows. Number of subordinate lodges of the G. L. Hamburg on the 24 June (1903) 45, with a total membership of 3812; of them 2834, the third; 482 the second and 496 the first grade have. There were held 1004 lodges for work, 192 festival, and 58 Lodges of Sorrow." (Trauerlogen)

ILLINOIS.

1903

The Grand Lodge met in its Thirty-seventh Annual Communication at Springfield, October 13-14, 1903, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Brother Henry E. Burris, G. M.

His annual address, was brief, practical and businesslike. Four new lodges were dispensated. The condition of the Craft is reported as good; the foreign

relations continue to be a source of pleasure, and he suggests the forwarding of copies of the Proceedings to the G. M., G. S., and C. C. F. C. of all Grand Lodges with whom fraternal relations have been established; and that the duties of Grand Representatives be clearly defined. Both suggestions are good. He also recommends that the Grand Lecturer in his visits to the different lodges, examine the members of the same upon the lectures and work, and report the results of such examination to the Grand Lodge. The use of so-called Masonic rituals, printed and sold in open market is forbidden, and the possession and use of same by W. M. or any other member of a lodge will be deemed sufficient cause for expulsion. The laws of the Grand Lodge forbid the reception of a candidate who is either the owner or manager of liquor saloon or gambling house. They ought also to say after manager, "or other employee." Notwithstanding this law, one of the Chicago lodges received the petition of a saloon keeper, entered him, but when he applied for the second degree, objection was made, and the case referred to the Grand Master, who forbade the lodge to continue the work. Some of the members of the Massachusetts No-good-"Excelsior Lodge," sired by Jones and damned (spelling all right) by Pulies visited a few Chicago lodges before they were discovered. Further recognition of these inepts was forbidden. The Grand Master describes them as "irregular." The proper term is "cladestine," for they never can and never will be healed. Grateful acknowledgement is made to the Grand Secretary for valuable assistance, and the brethren thanked for their unswerving loyalty.

R. W. Brother Moore as Grand Secretary presents a full and interesting report. He states that the present number of the Proceedings is from an office, owned, managed and employing only colored men. Their work is really excellent and like good wine needs no bush. One of their Oregon and two of their Washington Lodges surrendered their Charters for the purpose of affiliating with the new G. L. of Washington, and despite some irregularity of procedure, same were cancelled. Naturally there is regret at the loss of children, but the G. L. of Illinois is large-hearted and broad-minded enough to recognize the greater good which may come to them through Grand Lodge affiliation nearer home.

The proceediegs which resulted first, in the indefinite suspension and next in the expulsion of John G. Jones are reported at length. He also presented counter charges against the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, but the committee to whom they were referred said of them:

"Your committee find that the charge is wholly without foundation and we recommend that it be given no consideration by the Grand Lodge."

The report with recommendation was accepted with gratifying unanimity.

Our brother also presents a very interesting F. C. report, which ill-health denied him the privilege of making as full as he would like. We sincerely trust the Giver of all Good will grant our brother the blessing of health and strength and enable him to write and work as he desires. We know from personal experience just how our brother feels, and how hard it is for an enthusiastic soul to submit to the handicap of the body, to do a little work where much is needed.

Brief as are the reviews they yet contain words of censure and commendation where needed, with now and then a flash of Promethean fire to indicate that something of strength and vigor is lingering yet.

Louisiana's method of opening a Grand Lodge is criticised. It is the same as in Illinois, with the exception that the former said, "a lodge of Master Masons was opened in *ample form*." This was a slip of the pen, and due to the Grand Secretary's having confused the occasional Master Mason's Lodge with which it began with the Grand Lodge into which it was subsequently converted.

We think a better way is first to organize the Grand Lodge; then to call the roll of its officers and subordinate lodges, to show that the proper Grand Officers and a constitutional number of lodges are present, and then open in ample form. The report of the Committee on Credentials, subsequently presented, will show who the legal qualified representatives of the lodges are. In some jurisdictions the roll call follows instead of preceding the opening. We don't think it necessary to open a M. M. Lodge; to appoint a Committee on Credentials to report to it; and then after the report is presented to open as a Grand Lodge. A Grand Master and his Grand Secretary ought to know prior to opening, whether or not he can legally open a Grand Lodge. If he can, all he has to do is to open, and not wait to be authorized by his occasional M. M. Lodge.

The *amende honorable* is made for an unintentional error. We wish we could write at greater length, but space forbids.

Henry E. Burris, Grand Master, Rock Island. Richard E. Moore, Grand Secretary, Chicago.

INDIANA.

1903.

The Forty-seventh Annual Communication of this M. W. Grand Lodge, was held in the hall of the Nickson Jordan Lodge, No. 29, Wabash, August 18-20, 1903, twenty-four of the twenty-seven lodges being represented. D. W. Caine, Grand Master.

The annual address presented at the afternoon session on the first day, was largely of jurisdictional interest. Brief reference was made in passing to the disadvantages under which colored men are placed through discrimination against them in fields of labor; in the denunciation of all, for the sins of the few; and in the growing spirit of mob violence, conditions which naturally make one doubtful of the future. An attempt was made to obtain the wish of the lodges in the matter of Masonic Benefit Associations, and a sufficient number responded to demonstrate that a majority of the lodges were opposed to them. The Grand Master thought the lodges would have voted differently if they had more perfectly understood the question submitted to them.

A few decisions of more than local interest follows:

"1. Can the officers of a lodge hold over without an election? Answer—No. All laws in Masonry require an election once a year."

Lodges and Grand Lodges hold annual elections, but if either or both chose to hold them semi-annually, there is no law in Masonry to forbid them. Under the law as interpreted by M. W. Brother Caine, the officers of a Lodge can not hold over until their successors are elected and installed; and it therefore follows, if for any reason the Lodge fails to elect its officers at the time constitutionally provided, then all offices are vacated, and the Lodge is without officers. We do not believe our brother means this.

"3. A lodge withheld the burial fund prescribed by the by-laws because the Mason was a soldier, and the State provided for his burial. Is it Masonry? Answer.— Yes. Masonry is a charitable institution and gives only when necessity requires."

We cannot agree with this. If a burial fund is prescribed by the by-laws, it ceases to be a Masonic charity, and represents a contract between the lodge and each one of its members, which the lodge cannot with right violate. The fact that the fund so provided may not be needed does not affect the validity of the contract.

"6. When there is a wilful act in not paying dues, is it lawful to prefer charges and mete out punishment for the act? Answer.— Yes, when it is known beyond the shadow of a doubt it is wilful neglect."

Non-payment of dues is not now generally regarded as a Masonic crime. The dues represent the price paid for membership in the Lodge, and when that price is not paid, then membership with its privileges ceases, and the loss of membership should be the only penalty of the failure to pay the price of membership. To carry it further, as is proposed in the foregoing decision, and make it entail the forfeiture of rights acquired under an entirely different contract, and which were paid for prior to being taken by the hand as a brother, is not warranted by any code of ethics with which we are acquainted. Two wrongs never yet made one right, and the wrong represented by a "wilful" failure to pay dues, can not be atoned for by the suspension or expulsion of the offender.

The wreath of undying acacia is entwined for the eternal dead.

The Grand Secretary presents an interesting summary of the work of his office.

The Grand Treasurer reports total receipts	$1055.06
Expenditures	155.58
And a balance on hand on	$ 900.48

The Grand Lecturer presented a report of which the proceedings say, "after much argument" it "was received and adopted." Possibly the brethren were bewildered by the strange grouping of landmarks. He says:

"It has been my purpose in visiting the lodges to see that they were properly arranged, and that the *ancient landmarks* were in their places where they belonged."

This purpose was commendable, which is more than can be said of his enumeration of the "ancient landmarks."

I found the *L L.* burning in but two lodges. In some lodges I found no *G* suspended in the proper place. In some lodges I found no *S* suspended as it should be and no *C* in its place. In a great many lodges they used round cornered aprons, when *Masonic aprons should be square.*"

The essentials for a Lodge are the Holy Bible, square and compass with a warrant or charter, and not the non-essentials to which our brother calls attention, the absence of any or all of which would simply mean the lodge was poorly equipped for work.

Our R. W. Brother S. W. Stuart presents an excellent though brief report of the doings of seventeen Grand Lodges in twenty-three pages, in which he demonstrates he has opinions and the ability to express them. He agrees with us that the healing of Compact Masons is not only temporizing with an evil, but is practically recognizing them as Masons; and says of the legislation of Georgia which permits the healing of Compacts for the *difference* in the amount paid for the spurious degrees and that charged by the Grand Lodge, that the members of clandestine organization should be treated as profanes. A truth which cannot be too earnestly presented.

D. W, Caine, Grand Master, Seymour.

Fred D. Blake, Grand Secretary, Terre Haute.

IOWA.

1904.

The seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge convened in Omaha, Nebraska, July 12-14, 1904, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Brother I. L. Brown, G. M.

A considerable portion of his annual address is devoted to relating at length the cause of the dissention with the G. L. of Misiouri, which culminated in a declaration of non-intercourse by the latter. It began with the secession of some dissatisfied brethren from two of the Omaha Lodges, under the jurisdiction of Missouri—causes not stated—and the attempt to establish themselves as a new Lodge in Omaha. According to the narrative, M. W. Brother Pelham compromised matters by inducing the two Omaha Lodges to withdraw their objections under an agreement to establish the new Lodge in South Omaha and to confine it therein; and then persuaded the new Lodge to consent to being established in South Omaha, with the understanding they could subsequently remove to Omaha. Trouble resulted when the new Lodge asserted its right of removal to Omaha. In the end the Lodge withdrew from under Missouri, affiliated with Iowa, and then *Concordia discors.*

We cannot speak positively but we are inclined to think the opinion of our late Brother Parvin was not given with a full understanding of the situation. Brother Parvin said:

"The rights of Grand Lodges in states or territories where there is no Grand Lodge is too well established to allow one Grand Lodge to exclude all others. You have done right in granting a dispensation."

This is undeniably true, but if Brother Parvin had been told the Lodge in question was already under the jurisdiction of Missouri, and desired to change its allegiance, we doubt if he would have said, "You have done right in granting a dispensation" to deserters. Iowa may not have enticed these brethren, but she certainly did encourage them, and is not without fault in the matter.

R. W. Brother J. H. Shepherd reports briefly on thirteen lodges in fifteen pages, and as a rule is complimentary. He censures Grand Master Butler for granting one hundred twenty-seven dispensations to work at less than the constitutional prices, and thinks a very large proportion of Georgia's several hundred suspensions each year is of material so acquired. We do not question the justice of this opinion, and your *cheap* Mason as a rule, is not worth having at any price.

Isaac L. Brown, Grand Master, Marshalltown.

William Gross, Grand Secretary, Keokuk.

IOWA.

Vol. XIX, Part I, 1904.

There is much in this sumptuously printed and handsomely illustrated volume of upwards of 450 pp. of interest to the colored Mason. The first to which we call attention is a "Report on Inaccuracy of Work." This is illustrated by nearly forty half tone engravings, and is confined to the height of the pillars at the porch of the temple. This is given in fourteen jurisdictions as eighteen cubits; in twenty-seven as thirty-five; in one as thirty; and from three no reply was received. The quoted passages of Scripture describing the pillars are I Kings, vii, 15; II Kings, xxv, 17; Jeremiah, lii, 21-22; and II Chronicles, iii, 10-15. In the first three of these the heighth is given as eighteen cubits; in the last as thirty-five, but a study and comparison of the context would seem to support the contention of the committee, that the united length of the two pillars is given, not that of one. The first three references are very precise in describing *each* pillar as eighteen cubits in heighth, as the last is in saying "*Two* pillars of thirty and thirty-five cubits high," meaning the united length of the two. It is also supposed that the sunken base into which the pillar was set, and the overlapping chapiter at the top, reduced the length of the pillars one half cubit, the exposed portion being seventeen and one half each, or thirty-five for the two. This is consistent with the writer in I Kings who says, "For he *cast* two pillars of brass of eighteen cubits high *apiece*."

The committee further state that the temple proper was thirty feet wide, ninety long, and forty-five high, and that in none of the few contemoraneous buildings left us, is the porch with its supporting pillars higher than the main building, as would be the case if the pillars of the porch were each thirty and five cubits high,

with chapiters five cubits in height each. The committee recommend that eighteen cubits be the accepted heighth of the pillars.

The Report on Fraternal Correspondence is as usual rich in good things, and although we have a brother who believes colored Masons should be sufficient unto themselves, and never even partially quote from unfriendly writers; we feel it wiser and better to read with discrimination, and to try and learn something even from the indifferently well disposed. With this feeling we offer the excerpts which follow.

The eligibility of candidates for the degrees is thus determined by the G. L. of Arizona.

"The person who desires to be made a Mason must be a man; no woman nor eunuch; free born, being neither a slave nor the son of a bond woman; a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art, and physically able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him."

That a man must be "free born" is insisted upon and is specifically, associated with the condition of slavery, to which it never did refer. The Halliwell Mss. one of the oldest extant requires the candidate to be a "*free man*;" Brother Hughan has said "Candidates must be *free men*, not necessarily *free born*;" and in 1838 the G. L. England substituted the words "*free man*" for "*free born*" in its ritual. This it could not have done had the latter been a land mark. As a matter of fact colored Masons in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania formerly required candidates to be "*free born*," and instances are on record where the reception of a petition or initiation has been delayed until this could be clearly proven. About the middle of the nineteenth century they followed the G. L. of England in changing the ritual. With this exception there is nothing to object to in the standard of qualifications.

We present the following summary of Masonic Landmarks as enumerated by a committee of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey:

1. Belief in God as the G. A. O. T. U.
2. Acceptance of the Bible as his revealed word.
3. Grand Masters elected by the Craft.
4. Masonic Lodges to have each one Master and two Wardens.
5. Candidate to be a man, free born, mature age, good character, with no maim or defect to render him incapable of learning the art, to apply without solicitation, and to be elected upon a secret ballot.
6. Masons to have right of visitation: not to be denied without cause.
7. Masters to first serve as Warden. Masters and wardens are the representatives of their Lodges; are not responsible to them; and cannot be tried or disciplined by them during their term of service.
8. Masons subject to the law of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction they reside.

9. Legend of the third degree; means of recognition; method of conferring the degrees; the obligations, and the ballot.

10. The three degrees in Ancient Craft Masonry.

We cite this, not for its value, but as an interesting curiosity in showing how easily modern Grand Lodge regulations are metamorphosed into ancient Masonic Landmarks. It will not bear critical examination, and several of its provisions are subject to Art. XXXIX of the Old Regulations, 1721:

"Every *Annual Grand Lodge* has an inherent Power and Authority to make *new Regulations*, or to alter these, for the real Benefit of this *ancient Fraternity:* Provided always that the *old Land-Marks be carefully preserv'd*," etc.

The following ruling upon candidates irregularly made in a regular lodge is sensible.

"The candidate is in good standing and is a Master Mason. This right cannot be taken from him because of a violation of a Grand Lodge by-law by the Lodge conferring the degree. The fault was with the lodge and not with the candidate, who knew not the law; he should not suffer or be inconvenienced because of the fault of brethren who should have been better informed."

The Grand Lodge of Virginia thus reports clandestine white lodges in existence as follows. It would indicate that our associate brethren also have a growing evil to contend with. Illinois has five such lodges; Kentucky, three; Massachusetts, one; New York City, eight, one under the G. O. of France; New Hampshire, one; Oregon, one, with white and colored members; Ohio, thirty-three; Pennsylvania, eighteen, with one Chapter of the Rose Croix. In all seventy.

This is far from exhausting the many things marked for quotation and comment but is all that space will permit.

LOUISIANA.

1902-1903.

The Thiry-ninth Annual Commucation of the M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge, was held in New Orleans, Feb. 11-13, 1902, and opened in ample form by L. R. Price, Grand Master. His annual address was very short. The decease of fifteen craftmen is reported and the establishment of sixteen U. D. Lodges. Phenomenal success is reported of the Masonic Relief Association, which by the way has no right to be entitled "Masonic," since the enforcement of an edict, "That no dropped brother (for non-payment of dues) be allowed to re-instate his membership in the institution unless he be in good health." That is to say, if through illness he ceases to be a contributing member, and is dropped from the rolls he is not, on recovery, if invalided, to be permitted to rejoin his lodge. This is too cold blooded and heartless a proposition to have in it the slightest element of Masonic charity.

The Grand Secretary and treasurer present itemized financial reports which we cannot understand, althongh the committee to whom they were referred say they are correct. The first summarizes his report as follows:

Amount on hand	$1407.45
Amount expended	1406.45
Balance on hand	$ 210.00

With nothing to show how this balance is made up, while our footing of the reported receipts and expenditures aggregates $1822.50 and $1244.70, respectively.

The latter reports:

Cash received from Grand Secretary	$1316.95
Brought forward from last G. L.	92.50
Received Feb'y 11, 1920	156.00
Total received	1406.45
Balance to credit of G. L.	$ 1.00

The expense account is summarized as follows:

Grand total paid out	$1476.46
Brought forward from 1901	92.50
Grand total	$1250.50
Grand total pay out	1406.45

The itemized expenses as reported in the proceedings amounts to $1291.95, and not as reported in the first item, and as with the Secretary, there is nothing to show how and in what way the declared result is attained.

The same confusion appears in the Endowment report with receipts $5120.80, Expenses $5000.00, balance $120.80, only the reported expense account foots up only $3850.00. There may have been expenses which do not appear in the record, but it would be better not to publish these reports at all than to send them out in this imperfect form, and so made up as not to be intelligible.

The various committees presented reports. A Lodge of Sorrow was held, but the proceedings are not reported. At the annual election, L. R. Price, was re-elected Grand Master, and C. H. Pemilton, Grand Secretary.

Because of the sad death of M. W. Brother L. R. Price, at Birmington, Ala., Sept. 19, 1902, the Grand Lodge was convened in special communication by order of the D. G. M., J. G. Lewis, on the 24th next ensuing. Resolutions commendatory of the life, work and worth of the deceased Grand Master were adopted, and his body interred in accordance with the ritual of the Order. The memory of his virtues will be cherished in all hearts who knew him, and of him it may be said—Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord! Even so, saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labors.

The Fortieth Annual Grand Communication was held in the city of Lake Charles, Feb. 24-27, 1903, and was opened in ample form by the Grand Master

J. G. Lewis, who presented a long and interesting address which included a full account of his itinerary in which he found good conditions to prevail.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence through R. W. Brother D. F. Ross, presents a two year report on thirty-nine G. LL. in seventy-three pages, some of the proceedings reviewed five years old. Massachusetts 1901 receives fraternal notice. We have a feeling that our brother fails to do himself justice in this report, and that it is easily within his power by writing more carefully to write a great deal better. Not that we are disposed to take exceptions to what is said, so much as we do to the way in which it is said, everything being lightly and flippantly treated. These reports will furnish so much of the material in writing future Masonic history, as to demand of those who write them, their best, most earnest and thoughtful work, as the standard of Masonry in any jurisdiction will practically be determined by the character of these reports. Be in earnest, my brother, and remember that you write for the instruction rather than the entertainment of the Craft.

The proceedings are illustrated with full page portraits of brethren prominent in the Fraternity, the frontispiece giving a portrait of our late brother R. L. Price, G. M.

The volume of two hundred seventy-seven pages is neatly bound, and printed, and so carefully edited as to reflect great credit upon the Grand Secretary.

J. G. Lewis, Grand Master, Natchitoches, La.

C. H. Pemilton, Grand Secretary, Box 334, Houma, La.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1903.

The Grand Lodge adheres to the old custom of Quarterly Communication, meeting in March, June, September and December of each year.

At the June Communication Grand Secretary Nickerson addressed the Grand Lodge at length upon "Our Early Masonic History," it being thought necessary to tell the story at least once or twice a generation, in order that the verity of Massachusetts Masonic history might be established, and the fradulent claims of naughty Pennsylvania brethren properly exposed. Mr. Nickerson's address is interesting although it contains no statement of new facts, or new statement of facts.

He says the First Lodge, often called the Mother Lodge was constituted by Henry Price in 1733; the Second Lodge by Thomas Oxnard in 1749; and the two united under the name St. John's Lodge, by John Rowe in 1789.

Pennsylvania claims a lodge already in existence in Philadelphia, working under the name St. John's Lodge, which was in the fall of 1730, regularly chartered by Daniel Coxe, Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania: and offers in support of this claim contemporaneous items

published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and a letter written by Henry Bell of Lancaster, to T. Cadwallader of Philadelphia, in November 1754.

Massachusetts claims that Cox did no Masonic work under his deputation, either in the way of establishing new lodges or in recognizing those already in existence, for the reason that the records of the G. L. England are silent on the subject. Pennsylvania replies they are equally silent concerning the work done by Price under his deputation. One of the late Secretaries of the G. L. England in referring to this period said, " . . . it was a rare thing for any reports to be made by the Provincial Grand Masters abroad of their doings."

In November 1734 Frankiin wrote to Price in part as follows:

" . . . in order to promote and strengthen the interests of Masonry in this Province (which seems to want the sanction of some authority derived from home, to give the proceedings and determinations of our lodge their due weight) to wit: A deputation or charter, granted by the Right Worshipful Mr. Price, by virtue of his commission from Britain, confirming the brethren of Pennsylvania in the privilege they at present enjoy of holding annually their Grand Lodge, choosing their Grand Master, Wardens and other officers, who may manage all the affairs relating to the brethren here, with full power and authority, according to the customs and usages of Masons, the said Grand Master of Pennsylvania only yielding his chair when the Grand Master of all America shall be in place."

Franklin also requested:

" . . . a copy of the R. W. Grand Master's first deputation, and of the instrument by which it appears to be enlarged . . . witnessed by your Wardens, and signed by your Secretary."

This letter was signed, " B. Franklin, G. M." There is not a shred of evidence to show that the documents requested were ever sent to Franklin; he nowhere admits he considered the lodges and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to be meeting irregularly; or that the authority requested was necessary for the legality of the said lodges and Grand Lodge, although of value as an otficial recognition from the G. L. England.

It is also to be remembered although the G. L. England had several years previously issued an edict denying the right of Masonic lodges to meet and work, without the sanction of the authority of the Grand Lodge, such lodges nevertheless continued to meet and work without apparent detriment to their character.

It would also seem that Franklin was doubtful as to the genuineness of Price's authority, from the fact he requested a thrice attested copy of the original deputation, as well as of " the instrument by which it appears to be enlarged." It is plain all he really wanted of Price was an official recognition of the Pennsylvania lodges. While it cannot be positively affirmed that the St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia was warranted by Cox in 1730, it is probable.

Franklin was Junior Warden of this Lodge in 1732, and elected Grand Master in 1734. At that time it had thirty-seven members, eight of whom were members of the American Philosophical Society; nine were lawyers; seven were

judges; four were mayors of Philadelphia, and two each were physicians, coroners, high sheriffs and governers of Pennsylvania. A lodge so highly favored, would be composed of just such men as Coxe would be pleased to affiliate with.

To us it appears—in the absence of all corroborative evidence—just as reasonable to believe that St. John's Lodge was warranted by Coxe in 1730, as it is to believe that Price received a deputation from the G. L. England, limited to New England, in 1733, and subsequently extended to all North America.

No one questions the existence of this lodge in 1733, and it is also known it worked without the sanction of the authority of G. L. England until 1768, being situated precisely as was the Philadelphia lodge at the time Franklin wrote requesting the endorsement of Price.

The warranting of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, by Coxe in 1730, is attested by the Henry Bell letter, and its existence in 1730 by items in the Pennsylvania Gazette, owned, edited and published by Franklin, all of which is, of course discredited and belittled by Masons affiliated with the G. L. Mass.

The St. John's Day Feast was held on the 29th December at which many eloquent and interesting addresses were made, and the sentiment which follows is worthy of a larger audience than the speaker addressed.

"March on, my soul, nor like a laggard stay,
March gladly on, yet err not from the way
Where all the noble wise of old have trod,
The path of trust made by the sons of God;
Follow the marks that they have set beside
The narrow, cloud-swept track to be thy guide:
Follow and honor what the past has gained,
And forward still that more may be attained."

MICHIGAN.

1904.

The Grand Lodge met in Battle Creek, Jan. 26-27, 1904, for the purpose of holding its Thirty-ninth Annual Grand Communication, M. W. Robert C. Barnes, G. M.

His annual address though brief was interesting, and of the experiences of the year just ending says:

"We have often seen 'disappointment and defeaf' written where success was hoped for—armed resistance where 'welcome' should have greeted our anxious gaze. How well, we have labored in the quarries, contended against wrong and finally triumphed in the battle of life, we must answer to Him who judges us not after the manner of men."

Reference is made to the data furnished by the writer to assist in the prosecution of Jones. This was not used for the reason it was confined to Michigan, and while of value in an associate suit—if presented by Michigan—against that ambidextrous renegade, could not be used in prosecuting a Massachusetts

grievance. Fortunately the evidence here sufficed and he is now in the Gehenna of the expelled, and between him and legitimate Masons is a great gulf fixed.

The fraternal dead are fittingly eulogized, the usual visits were made and harmonious and prosperous conditions reported of the Craft. The relations with sister jurisdictions are all that could be desired. The brethren have been loyal to the Grand Lodge and to him, and because of this have made his administration a success.

The Deputy Grand Master reports Lansing, as having been invaded by the "Compact pestilence" and as gathering to itself much of the expelled, suspended and rejected material, along with some really worth having.

The only way to treat this "good material" is, first to persuade it to forsake its present allegiance with evil, and then to petition for the degrees and be regularly initiated as profanes. There should be no condoning of a mistake by any so-called healing process.

The Grand Lecturer presented a report based in part upon a correspondence with the various lodges as he visited none. It appears the right of visitation depends upon an invitation from the Lodge, and Brother Evans thinks such visits should be made obligatory instead of being optional with the lodges. He recommends that the Grand Lodge engage in some co-operative scheme through which it can make some money, and so win honor and respect accorded to those who are "producers of this world's goods." Many centuries ago someone said, "All these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me." The Committee on Jurispudence to whom it was referred, recommended that it be tabled indefinitely, to which the Grand Lodge promptly agreed.

R. W. Brother Charles T. White presents an interesting and valuable review of more than a score of G. LL. He refers briefly to the late Mr. Jones, and thinks his expulsion sufficient cause for "a general Masonic Thanksgiving." So do we.

He is practically in accord with us on the question of physical qualifications. We are inclined to think that under modern speculative Masonry material has been rejected, which would have been accepted by ancient operative Masons. In Massachusetts a candidate who can meet the requirements of the ritual is eligible. We have little sympathy with a practice which makes possible the acceptance of the wooden headed, and compels the rejection of the wooden legged.

We do not agree with our brother that the one ballot for the three degrees is "unwise and contrary to the established regulations and usages of Masonry," and on the contrary affirm that a seperate bollot for each degree was a Masonic regulation only so long as EA and FC Lodges worked independently of a MM Lodge; and that when they were made subsidiary to and dependent upon the MM Lodge the requirement for a separate ballot ceased. Under the one ballot it still is necessary to be worthy and well qualified, and to have made suitable proficiency in the preceding degrees for advancement. More than this a well

grounded objection under the one ballot law is as effective as would be a black ball under the separate. The Washington, D. C., committee was unfair in confining its citations to authorities which supported its construction of the law, as though a contrary opinion and practice nowhere prevailed.

The evils of Compactism and the unwisdom of healing processes are many times referred to. The remedy is with the Grand Lodges and not with the civil law. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (white) attempted to convict a pedler of degrees on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences and failed, the Superior Court declining to discriminate in bodies Masonic as it would in bodies religious. When G. LL cease to recognize Compactism by healing its perverts, they will be in a better position than now they are to exterpate this evil.

These are a few of the many things singled out for comment, and we commend our brother for the value of the work he is doing, and hope he may long be spared to write the F. C. Reports.

Robert C. Barnes, Grand Master, 23 Kanter Bldg., Detroit

Charles T. White, Grand Secretary, 900 Thirteenth St., Bay City.

MINNESOTA.

1903.

In her familiar dress of blue and gold, dainty, neat and charming as ever our little sister Minnie comes to make her annual call. Although but nine years of age she has the *aplomb* of nine score, and is as dignified as though her head was white with the snow of almond flowers. May length of days be given her.

The Grand Lodge opened in Annual Communication in Duluth, August 18th, 1903, with Grand Master Rufus L. DeLeo in the East. Following the report of the Committee on Credentials and the appointment of the regular standing commiitees, was the Grand Master's address, which well merits the *cum laude*. He gives a guess at the beginnings of Freemasonry, which he thinks may have originated with Joseph and his brethren in Egypt, after the death of Jacob, when he obligated them to the worship of the one true God, and to justice in all their dealings with their fellowmen; the humanizing principle was added to it during the wanderings of the Children of Israel in the wilderness; and it was organized at the building of King Solomon's Temple.

The beginnings of Freemasonry are so far lost in the mists of antiquity that one can speculate with safety upon the nature of that beginning. As a matter of fact it can no more be authoratively ascertained than can the day "when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy" at the laying of the "foundations of the earth." Its ethical teachings are as old as human nature itself; it began when the inspiration of God first made man a living soul, although he may never have used any of the working tools, nor have been called by the name of Mason.

The fraternal dead are remembered, and a hand of love and sympathy is

extended to the sorrowing friends whose loved ones have been borne away on that silent, ceaselessly flowing river which sweeps round the whole world. No decisions are reported. Representatives have been exchanged with eleven jurisdictions, Massachusetts one, and the most pleasant and fraternal relations are sustained with their sister Grand Lodges, and the Grand Master feels that — for the honors he has received from the brethren — he can "ever cherish a fond remembrance and an abiding gratitude to the end of Life's Journey."

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer report for their respective offices, with balances to the credit of the accounts.

The address of Bro. J. L. Neal, P. G. M., before the Grand Chapter O. E. S. for Illinois and Jurisdiction is printed in full, and was adopted by the Grand Lodge as a message from it to the Grand Chapter.

A William Skelton, claiming to be a member of Washington Lodge No. 49, F. & A. M. of Seattle, Washington, presented himself as a visitor to the Grand Lodge, and though favorably reported by the examining committee, was denied admission by the Grand Master because, "he knew him personally and his reputation was not such as entitled him to admission to any Grand Body."

There is but one Washington Lodge in the State of Washington, and that is No. 4, in Vancouver, Clarke County. The Lodges in Seattle are named and numbered as follows: St. John's, No. 9; York, No. 20; Arcana, No. 87; Ionic, No. 90; and Home, No. 100, the last in South Seattle. Lodge No. 49 is in Rockford and bears the name Whitman. Mr. Skelton's reputation may or may not have been "shady," but so long as he is ignorant of the name, number and location of his lodge he is not entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence report through R. W. Brother William R. Morris on twenty Grand Lodges in twenty-six pages; three of these, Iowa, North Dakota and Washington are of our white brethren. The reviews are necessarily brief, with very little in the way of criticism. We are pleased to see Brother Morris standing with those who censure the "go as you please" methods of obtaining admission to Freemasonry, through the granting of dispensations to E, P and R in less than the oonstitutional time. Certainly the requirement of suitable proficiency is ignored under such dispensations.

Colored Masons are chips from the same block with the white, and while the proceedings are not as freely opened to the latter as to the former, in both alike are to be found those who do not read, and do not care to be informed, as well as those who take an intelligent interest in Masonry; and whose desire is always and ever "more light." These are those who give character and standing to Masonry; these are those through whose faithful breasts have been transmitted unimpared the most excellent tenets of our Institution; these are those who have made Masonry an ever living, progressive science. The law of life is growth. When growth ceases death is near at hand. The printed proceedings, the reports of the C. F. C. are powerful factors in the diffusion of light, and we hope the time will never come when colored Grand Lodges will take counsel of the unread, the uninformed and the unintelligent among them and cease to print.

At the annual election Brother William R. Morris was elected Grand Master. We congratulate our brother upon this honorable preferment, and are confident he will administer the duties of his office with credit to himself and his Grand Lodge. May it be given him to become "a bright and shining example to those who shall come after him."

William R. Morris, Grand Master,
1020 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis.

R. R. Durant, Grand Secretary,
839 Payne Ave., St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

1903.

The Grand Lodge met in its Twenty-eighth Annual Communication in Yazoo City, December 1-3, 1903, and was opened — so say the Proceedings — "in *due form* in the third degree of Masonry;" following this was the roll call and the announcement that a constitutional number of subordinate lodges were represented.

The annual address was next in order. Gratitude is expressed for the Divine favor which enables them again to meet in annual communication. The brethren are told that as mind is above matter, each should strive for the highest possible intellectual development. The triumphs of modern civilization along all lines of research, have not only increased all natural resourses, but have added to the comfort and pleasure of living, and illustrate the triumph of the cultivated mind over the material forces of the universe. It turns darkness to light, poverty to affluence, weakness to strength, etc., etc.

But "education is not all," for it yet is necessary to make an "advance to the highest ideals of moral rectitude." The man who refuses to do wrong, because it is wrong, and dares to do right, because it is right, howsoever poor and humble is nearest to God's heart. All this is doubtless true, yet why glorify the cultivated mind if without it one can attain that which is of greater value, "the highest ideals of moral rectitude." It would seem from the fact that poverty and humility are associated with those ideals, that they are opposed to the light, affluence and strength which follow the cultivated mind. We wonder if our brother would throw wide open the gates of heaven to the merely moral, cultivated mind, or would he demand of it say Shibboleth?

Lynching and the race question are considered in passing, but while the conditions are deplored, no remedy is suggested, unless it be this; to so live as to force recognition of the fact we merit better treatment than that yet given us. But the growth of a moral sentiment favorable to us is hardly to be expected in communities which deny to men because of the color of their skin all civil and political rights, and which never yet have been ashamed of their unworthy prejudices. If shame there was it would be an indication of progress.

The fraternal dead are eulogized; harmonious relations with sister jurisdictions reported; thirteen lodges were dispensated, and seventeen corner stones laid.

He reports that the M. B. A. was organized in 1880 "with 12 members and 28 lodges" (sic), and now numbers "290 chartered lodges with over seven thousand members; that the total amount raised to date is - - - $537,120.42
With payments ands and expenditures to date, aggregating - 519,312.10

Leaving a balance of - - - - - - - - 17,808.32
The largest amount raised in any one year was - - - $ 90,524.35

That is one side of the picture; the other for such years as results have been tabulated as follows:

Years	1900	1901	1902	1903
Suspended for n. p. d. and assessments -	1061	1002	861	623
" for all her causes - - -	31	31	29	15
Dimitted - - - - - - - -	121	83	68	111
Expelled - - - - - - - -	35	13	9	23
Deceased - - - - - - -	117	103	104	91
Re-instated - - - - - - -	563	322	342	719
Affiliated - - - - - - -	83	68	47	63
Membership on basis of returns - -	5227	5418	5701	6897

It will be seen the suspensions and demissions due to this cause alone amount to 3930, the reinstatements to 2946, or a net loss of 1984, which goes to swell the constantly increasing number of unaffiliated Masons; a loss only to be made good by the accession of new numbers, attracted to Masonry not through a disinterested love of the ancient institution, but through the mercenary considerations of the M. B. A. Many of those reinstated immediately dimitted. Three of the lodges in the jurisdiction (1903) are reduced to three members each; three to five members; five to six; and three to seven. Yet Mississippi continues to think it pays, and that the M. B. A. is synonymous with Masonic Charity. The closing paragraph of this address is almost identical with that of 1902, and repeats the statement that the Savior "opened a bakery and a fish market in Asia Minor." This, if true, is a fact (?) known to our brother alone.

Our R. W. Brother G. S. Goodman presents an interestng thirty page review of thirteen G. LL. which demonstrates he has convictions and the courage to express them. He takes true Masonic ground under Alabama in denying to Grand Masters the power to heal clandestine Masons, and in insisting the one and the only true way is to compel all such to come as profanes. It is a shameful imposition to heal a Compact Mason and then foist him upon the fraternity as a true and lawful brother. It is time legitimate Masonry ceased to stoop to Compactism.

Our brother should have had some opinion to express on the question whether one or three petitions should be required for the three degrees, referred to under Washington, D. C. The custom in G. LL. north is to require one petition; suitable proficiency for advancement; and if advancement is refused it must be under charges to be tried in the degree to which the candidate has advanced.

He thus has an opportunity to know his accuser, the nature of the accusation, and privilege of being heard in his own defence. His rights after having been entered are safeguarded, and he can never be the victim of a cowardly malevolence, as he so frequently is under a separate ballot; and if special unfitness is developed the lodge is protected as well.

He thinks the brethren in Illinois will have "a nice job in getting rid of Jones." It would be easier if some of our sister G. LL. ceased to affiliate with him in the higher degrees, so-called. The time is coming when G. LL. which permit affiliation with an expelled Mason will be denied recognition by all other G. LL. too honorable to compromise with an evil. It may mean division, but the shame and reproach will be with the minority which prefers to take its Masonry from and to live with fakir Jones, in an infamous *mesalliance*.

The proxy evil against which the ruling of the Grand Master of Virginia was directed, was that evil which permits a brother to represent more than one lodge in the Grand Lodge, and was not intended to deny the right of representation to any lodge. If a lodge is too weak or indifferent to provide for its proper representation, to permit it to be unrepresented is less of an evil than placing the proxies of a dozen such lodges in the hands of some one brother.

We also understand that our brother Dr. Harris in his C. F. C. report, "paid his respects" to Grand Master Reed, because of the latter's censures of his report of his trip to Europe to attend that mythical General Masonic Congress. Brother Harris very considerately neglected to send a copy of the Proceedings to Massachusetts, and like a small boy having thrown his stone in the dark, ran away. All that was said of that report was richly merited. It was uncalled for, unnecessary, misleading, and untrue in many of its conclusions. We, as colored Masons, already have a sufficient number of mis-statements of facts to meet, without having their number increased by unintelligent writing.

There is much in this report we should be pleased to notice did space permit.

E. W. Lampton, Grand Master, Greenville.

G. A. Lee, Grand Secretary, Mound Bayou.

MISSOURI.

1903.

It is a statement of truth in plain, unvarnished words to say the most handsomely printed proceedings which come to our desk, are those of the Grand Lodge in Missouri. The issue for 1903, if not in advance of, seems to have gilded the refined gold of all the preceding volumes, and the only fly in the pot of ointment is the retention of the word "Ancient" in its title. This Grand Lodge, for many years, has published in its proceedings a copy of the original Warrant granted to "*Prince Hall, Boston Smith, Thomas Sanderson and several other Masons of Boston*," by virtue of which they were constituted "*into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons*." The Grand Lodge which issued the Warrant was so entitled. It did not then, nor for many years subsequent thereto recognize or affil-

iate with the "Ancients," and it is a historical impossibility for a colored Grand Lodge to trace through African Lodge of Boston to the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of 1751. Yet this is what Missouri assumes to do when she calls herself a Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M.

The Grand Lodge met in its Thirty-seventh Annual Communication at Richmond, August 18-20, 1903, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Brother A. R. Chinn, G. M.

The annual address was the feature of the afternoon session of the first day. This is an interesting, intelligent, businesslike document, the greater part of which is of jurisdictional interest only. He reports peace, tranquility and prosperity of the jurisdiction as a whole. A balance to the credit of the Masonic Relief Fund is reported with all outstanding indebtedness paid in full. During the year acacia has been planted at the graves of sixty-four brethren. The bonding of Treasurers in the subordinate lodges is recommended, the office of each Treasurer failing to comply with this provision of the law to be declared vacant.

The "immutable landmarks" of Masonry are referred to at length but only in a general way, and as confined to truths which are true for all times and all sorts and conditions of men.

The establishment of five U. D. Lodges and the reorganization of Eureka Military Lodge is reported. The call for a Masonic Congress at St. Louis, is printed in full.

Brother C. G. Williams, Sec'y, Masonic Relief reports collections for the year aggregating $6646.81, and says the average death rate for the past four years has been twenty per thousand. He says:

"In this there is food for thought and reflection. It should impress our Masters and other officers with their great responsibility. They and they only can hold the death rate in check by exercising the greatest care in re-instating and initiating members into their Lodges. . . . Be careful that your Lodge takes none but men sound in body, then we shall soon see our death roll growing shorter year by year."

This, then, is Masonic Charity, men of perfect physique for initiation, and refusal of reinstatement to the infirm. In other words keep the death rate as low as possible, pay when obliged to, refuse to pay when you can, and profit by the exclusion of beneficiaries. The Treasurer of the M. C. reports

Total Receipts with Balance - - - - - - - -	$7201.23
Total Expense for 1st, 2d, 3rd, and 4th quarters - - - -	6348.60
Balance on hand - - - - - - - - -	$ 852.63

Our criticism of this and other associations is not of the thought which suggested them, but rather of the un-financial and un-Masonic principles on which so many of them are conducted.

The Committee on the Condition of the Country present a most excellent report which we would like to copy in full, and treat very intelligently such topics as

"Caste," "Patriotism," "Prosperity," "Education," "Wealth," "Lynching" and "Morality" and closes with the following appeal:

"Therefore, we appeal to men of all races in this our country to rally to the standard of fair play and equal opportunity, and imbued by the God-like principals of the Golden Rule, we say to the Anglo-Saxon of America, 'Do unto others even as you would others should do unto you.'"

The Grand Treasurer reports,

Total Receipts	$1459.10
Expenditures	1042.99
Balance on hand	$ 416.11

R. W. Brother Ricketts presents his usual excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, one we can always read with pleasure and interest, and seldom find occasion to differ with him in his conclusions. We believe the first of such differences was over the use of "A. F. & A. M." by some of our colored G. LL. and the second is in the present report.

Our brother endorses, as we do not, Georgia's plan for dealing Compact with Masonry. This plan in brief is to charge the Compact who desires legitimate Masonry, such a sum of money as will make the three degrees cost the applicant what they would have cost if he had been regularly E, P and R. The sole advantage of this plan is that it closes the Compact route as an entrance to Masonry at cut rates. The insuperable objection to it is that it practically recognizes Compact Masonry, and instead of being a straightforward, honest way of dealing wtth an unmixed evil, is a compromising, temporizing, finesse. We do not believe the Grand Lodge of Georgia can rightfully authorize its lodges to make Masons at sight, yet that is what the "healing" of clandestine Masons really means. We do not believe a clandestine Mason can be healed.

Under Michigan our brother gently questions the use of the term "Negro Masonry" and suggests in its stead "Masonry among Negroes." We habitually employ the latter, although aware that the former is a brief, conventional phrase intended to convey all that is expressed by the latter. We should not have mentioned this, only onr brother in his review of South Carolina, *in re* the report of Brother Sawyer says:

". . . we should like to see him strike right out from the shoulder and prepare a report commensurate with his capabilities. Such a report will honor his Grand Lodge and be a credit to *Negro Masonry*."

This shows how much easier it is to use a conventional rather than a scientific phrase.

A. R. Chinn, Grand Master, Glasgow, Mo.

J. H. Pelham, Grand Secretary, Hannibal, Mo.

NEW JERSEY.

1903.

This Grand Lodge met in its Fifty-sixth Annual Communication at Camden, December 28-29, 1903, and was opened in ample form by the M. W. John M. Vance, G. M., a neatly printed pamphlet of seventy-two pages sufficing for the story of its transactions.

The annual address was presented at the afternoon session of the first day. Grateful acknowledgment is made to the Divine Creator for again permitting them to meet in annual session, and for the many blessings given them throughout this year. The fraternal dead are remembered with words of love and praise, and although none of them had risen to positions of honor and trust in the Grand Lodge, yet each in his place had been faithful to the interests entrusted to him, and so made stronger the influences which make for good.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer present full and intelligent reports.

The Committee on Grievances reported that Lodge No. 43, had readmitted to its membership one who had been expelled by order of the Grand Lodge. No explanation is given, and it is possible the lodge thought it was at liberty to take this method of restoring the offender to good standing, and was not wilfully contumacious. It is wiser now and better understands that the Grand Lodge sentence placed him in the position of one who had never been admitted to the Fraternity, so far as his rights and privileges as a Mason were concerned; that the authority which imposed the sentence alone could revoke it; and that such revocation must precede restoration to membership.

The C. F. C. reports through R. W. Brother Charles T. Robinson on fifteen G. LL. in twenty-four pages.

Under Alabama, whose Grand Master thinks the increasing number of suspended and expelled Masons is due to inefficient lodge officers, Brother Robinson associates as a contributory cause thereto, the acceptance of unworthy material. The mental and moral — the internal qualifications which recommend a man to be made a Mason — are not as carefully considered as they should be. The result is the acceptance of candidates who cannot, do not, and never will understand what it is to be a Mason. If advanced to positions of honor and trust, however honest and well meaning, they are blind leaders of the blind; and if, as is frequently the case they are subsequently discarded, it simply emphasizes the lack of judgment shown in their acceptance in the first place. We need to remember it is the character of our membership, rather than its numbers, which commands honor and respect.

The action of the Grand Master of North Carolina is properly questioned, in the issuance of a dispensation for the election of a W. M., to fill the unexpired term of one suspended from office by the said Grand Master. It was the privilege of the S. W. to preside during the interim. Some of our Southern brethren are inconsistent in making part of the installation charges of a S. W.

"In the *absence* of the Master you are to govern this Lodge; in his presence you are to assist him in its government."

And then when the W. M. is absent, either issuing a dispensation for an election, as in the present instance, or appointing some brother P. M. from the floor. We believe this is due to an idea that passing the chair is indispensably necessary for presiding over a lodge. That is not so, or the government of the lodge would not have been assigned to the Wardens in turn in the absence of the Master. As a matter of fact a lodge can be opened by either of the Wardens in the absence of the Master. After it is opened, it is their privilege — if they desire to exercise it — either to preside themselves or to request some P. M. so to do; but in the absence of both Wardens and Master, no P. M., unless he be specially appointed depuiy of the Grand Master, can legally open a lodge.

Our brother insists that a Grand Master can make Masons at sight, but if made under the conditions he describes, they are E, P and R at one communication, in an occasional lodge, all such preliminary requirements as petitioning for the degrees, the inquisition into character and fitness, and the ordeal of the ballot being ignored. Even if so conducted, the practice is objectionable, and the brother so made can never truthfully say he has been initiated in a regular and duly constituted lodge.

It may be objected that such an "occasional lodge" is practically a lodge U. D., which the Grand Master has the power to create. Very true, but the lodge and the work done under dispensation is regularized *after* it has been passed upon, accepted and approved by the Grand Lodge, and constitution follows the issuance of the warrant. It then becomes a regular and duly constituted lodge. This is not true of Masons made at sight in occasional lodges which expire with the completion of the work they were assembled to do.

Joseph J. Merrill, Grand Master, Camden. Charles N. Robinson, Grand Secretary, Camden.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1903.

The Grand Lodge met in its Thirty-fourth Annual Communication in the city of Washington, Dec. 8-10, 1903, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Brother J. J. Worlds, G. M. The Proceedings are handsomely printed, neatly bound and illustrated with portraits of several of its Grand Officers.

A brief annual address was presented at the evening session on the first day. Although confined to matters of jurisdictional interest, the prologue is of rare beauty and gives every evidence of a finely trained and cultivated mind. Thirteen lodges U. D. were established. Four corner stones were laid, one by the Grand Master, two by the District Deputies as his proxies, and one by a lodge. We take exceptions to the last, as we do not believe a subordinate lodge can with propriety be delegated power to lay corner stones. Three dispensations for elections and installations were also granted.

One of the District Deputies reported the expulsion of a brother for n. p. d., who, after he had met this obligation in full, was denied readmission to his Lodge. Upon an appeal, he ruled that the brother should be reinstated without a ballot, but the W. M., acting under the advice of some P. M., refused to do this and it required Grand Lodge action to compel his obedience. This is a case in which both the W. M. and the P. M. should have been disciplined. There was but one duty before the W. M., and that duty, obedience to the orders of his superior. Having obeyed orders he still had left him the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge. It is another illustration of that perversity which leads some men right or wrong to wilfully determine to have their own way, and such a disposition should meet with scanty respect and consideration.

A resolution was adopted for the purchase of a copy of Brother Upton's book by the Grand Lodge, and that each subordinate lodge be recommended to secure a copy for the use of its Worshipful Master.

The Grand Treasurer reports:

Receipts	$2519.66
Expenditures	1593.08
Balance on hand	$926.58

R. W. Brother James R. Dudley for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence presents an excellent report on eleven G. LL in twenty-six pages.

Under Florida he censures the lack of good taste shown by M. W. Brother Dickerson in permitting himself to be photographed with a "golden crown" upon his head, an error of judgment which would not have been compensated for even were the "golden slippers" upon his feet also in evidence. He also feels, as we do, that such titles as "Rev.," "Prof.," "Dr.," "Hon.," etc., so liberally used throughout the Proceedings is "wasteful" and ridiculous excess," forgetting that "Masonry takes no Honour from a Man that he had not before; nay, rather, it adds to his Honour, especially if he has deserved well of the Brotherhood."

What he has to say in connection with reference to the struggle for the higher degrees is very pertinent.

"... it seems to us all nonsense and tomfoolery for brethren who do not know that our Grand Masters are not 'Right' Worshipful, our grand officers not Right 'Worthies,' and that 'three times three' has no place in the third degree—it seems downright foolishness for such poorly-informed brethren to be wasting their time with the 'Sovereign Grand Commanders,' illustrious and most puissant degree."

"... It is a laudable ambition to aspire to the heights, but reason, prudence and experience suggest, that the safe, secure and sane method of ascent is by firmly grasping the rounds that are within our reach and firmly placing our feet on secure foundations, steadily and gradually rise, step by step, to heights which otherwise are unattainable."

It was needed and deserved. There are too many so-called 33° who could not qualify even as an E. A.

He very neatly retorts on Grand Master Butler of Georgia who thinks that none of the

" . . . Committees on Foreign Correspondence should convert themselves into Committees on Criticism as "very little friendship can be fostered in that way." When we were schoolboys we read together where Cassius claimed that a friendly eye would not see our faults, but Brutus replied, 'A flatterer's would not, though they be as huge and high as Olympus.' Hast thou forgotten the noblest 'Roman of them all,' Brother Butler?"

Under "Good Masonic Literature" a good word is spoken for Brother Upton's Critical Examination etc. All that Brother Dudley says is true. No colored Mason can afford to be without the best and most complete defense of the Masonry he inherits from Prince Hall. An English brother wrote with reference to this book:

"Had you paid $10,000.00 for a special advocate, no one would have done better to present your case to the Masonic world, and few could, or would, have done it so well."

With Brother Upton it was a labor of love. He has received no other reward than that which comes from the appreciation of grateful hearts, and the consciousness of duty well done. It is not at all creditable to the Fraternity that so few of them have purchased a book, written in their interest, at the absurdly low price at which it is offered. There is no profit in it to this Grand Lodge. Do better, brothers; remit $1.50 to Bro. B. C. Hazel, 151 Washington St., Cambridge, Mass., and make sure of one of the few remaining copies.

L. R. Randolph, Grand Master, Washington.

C. S. Brown, Grand Secretary, Winton.

OHIO.

1903.

The Proceedings of this jurisdiction are among the most interesting and valuable which come to our desk. The Grand Lodge met in its Fifty-fourth Annual Communication at Dayton, Ohio, July 18-19, 1903, and was opened in ample form by the M. W. William E. Clemens, G. M.

His address was brief and largely confined to matters of jurisdictional interest only. Two dispensations were granted, both for the election and installation of officers, and one new lodge was established. That the brethren hold R. W. Brother Clark, P. G. M. in loving remembrance is shown by the $179 voluntarily contributed by them to assist in meeting the expenses of his illness. Favorable conditions are reported of the Craft as a whole, with only an occasional ripple to disturb the harmony of the jurisdiction.

In referring to the 'Negro Mason in Equity' our brother says:

"To Bro. Clark, more than to any one man, are the colored Masons indebted for the acknowledgement of their legitimacy by the White Masons. That matchless book "Negro Mason in Equity," traces the origin of the Colored Mason in this country, and is a recognized historical work and occupies a prominent place in libraries not only of colored Masons but of whites as well."

To this we object, not because of any desire to detract from the work and worth of Brother Clark, but because of the injustice done to the work and worth of other colored Masons, in other jurisdictions, who labored in this cause long years before Brother Clark was made a Mason.

It was our R. W. Brother Lewis Hayden, P. G. M. of Massachusetts who, with the cooperation of Brother J. G. Findell, won the recognition of the United Grand Lodges of Germany in 1875, at a time when Brother Clark was unknown as a Masonic student and writer, and the "Negro Mason in Equity" unwritten.

It was R. W. Brother Andrew M. Bush, P. G. M. of Massachusetts who, while resident in St. Paul, Minn., in 1875, called upon the then Grand Master, the Rev. Bro. Charles Griswold; as a result of this interview was the address to the G. L. Minn., presented at its annual communication in January 1876, in defence of the Masonry of colored men, followed by articles contributed to the "Voice of Masonry," entitled "Legitimacy of African Lodge No. 459 and of its Offspring" and "The Grand Lodge of Ohio and the Colored Grand Lodges," published in the issues for April and May 1876. We mention this because our brother quotes so approvingly from that 1876 address.

In 1902 in our review of the G. L. Illinois we said, in part—

"Many of the friends who have been won to the cause, came to us through Lewis Hayden. Men like Jacob Norton, Samuel W. Evans editor of the *Masonic Monthly* to which Lewis Hayden was an honored contributor, Winslow Lewis, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, who said after reading 'Caste Among Masons':

"'The historic information therein contained has given me details highly valuable to any one who has the institution of Freemasonry in his heart.'"

"There was Past Grand Master Charles Griswold of Minnesota, who in the days when colored Masons were struggling for recognition said:

"'*Lewis Hayden cannot be ignored. He is the man of all men who has been and is pre-eminent in the work.*'"

"There is J. G. Findell, correspondent and friend of Lewis Hayden. But for them, German recognition of colored Masons might not have been a quarter century old. Among those to whom honor is due, is Lewis Hayden, and he should not be forgotten because early in the field."

In this connection we desire to remind our Brother Clemens of Ohio's "Grand Old Man," William T. Boyd. He was contemporary with Lewis Hayden, and with him was active as a Masonic student and writer, and while C. C. F. C. in 1871, published his "Address to the Colored Masonic Fraternity of the United States." It was the writings of Brother Boyd which first called the attention of Past Master Griswold in 1875, to the Masonry of colored men; through those

writings he first heard of Lewis Hayden and the work he was doing. Prior to that time he did not know the existence of colored Masonic Lodges and Grand Lodges. He became interested, he investigated, his sympathies were aroused, and with a fuller knowledge his sense of justice led him to espouse their cause. But the credit for having first awakened an interest which ripened into sympathy belongs to Brother Boyd. It is with pleasure we state this, without a fear that anything of credit rightfully belonging to Massachusetts will be lost through a generous acknowledgment of Brother Boyd's share in the work. Among those whom Ohio should ever hold in grateful remembrance is Brother Boyd; and a work which covers more than half the three score years and ten alloted as the life of man ought not to be ignored. Of him well may it be said:

"His youthful locks Time hath to silver turned;
O Time to swift, O swiftness never ceasing:
His youth 'gainst time and age hath ever spurned,
But spurned in vain; youth waning by increasing.
Beauty, strength, youth, are flowers but fading seen,
Duty, faith, love, are roots, and ever green."

The most interesting and valuable part of the Proceedings is Brother Boyd's report on Grand Lodges. Fourteen of these are reviewed in one hundred thirteen pages.

Under Alabama the case of A. N. Johnson is considered at length. In this jurisdiction the law requires a separate, unanimous ballot for each degree. The candidate was entered and passed, after which the lodge is said to have refused to raise him, which probably means that some member of the lodge persisted in black-balling him for the third degree. The Grand Master ordered the lodge to prefer charges or to raise the candidate. The Lodge refused to do either whereupon the Grand Master completed the work. In this he exceeded his prerogatives. He has no power to force into the membership of a lodge any man against the will of a single member therein; he has no power to compel a lodge to prefer charges for refusing to advance a candidate, so long as the law requires a separate, unanimous ballot for each degree. The candidate may be wronged, but is helpless and has no more redress than he would have if blackballed upon his application for the first degree. The reform required is to wipe that iniquitous law of their book; to provide one ballot for the three degrees; to insist upon suitable proficiency as the condition for advancement; and if advancement is to be refused let it be under charges. There would then be fewer wronged, cheated and defrauded E. A. and F. C. Masons, the helpless victims of some one's malice and spite, and less temptation for Grand Masters to violate the laws.

The healing of Compact Masons is censured in the several jurisdictions guilty of this practice. We presume it may be their privilege to call such men Masons. It is equally our privilege to refuse to recognize them as Masons, knowing them to be such. There can be no doubt as to the wrong done to the Fraternity in other jurisdictions in imposing upon them a "healed Compact," as a lawful brother, regularly made in a true and perfect lodge. The sooner Grand Masters

and Grand Lodges cease trying to make crooked things straight by crooked practices, the better for the honor of the Masonry inherited.

This, and such associate evils as the making of Masons at sight, making them in classes at cut rates, and in less than the constitutional time, should be censured without fear or favor. Candidates so made seldom represent anything of value to the Fraternity. We believe with Brother Boyd that Grand Lodges disapproving of such practices, ought to refuse to receive and acknowledge work so irregular, even though it involves censure of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge responsible for them. It is of interest to us because it ultimately means the acceptance or rejection of such material, and our protest against it should be clear and unmistakable.

There is much in this report of value and interest, and we find nothing we cannot cordially endorse, and only regret the thoughts chosen for approval are so few. The highest compliment we can pay our brother is to try and be like him no less courageous resolute and true.

William E. Clemens, Grand Master, Toledo. William H. Buckner, Grand Secretary, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA AND JURISDICTION.

1903.

The M. W. St. John's Grand Lodge, M. W. Brother George Fitzpatrick, G. M., met in its Eleventh Annual Communication at South M'Alester, I. T., August 12-13, 1903, and presents its report in a poorly arranged and printed pamphlet of twenty-eight pages. This is the original St. John's Grand Lodge of Oklahoma and Jurisdiction, from which the members forming the second St. John's Grand Lodge of Oklahoma seceded. The two Grand Lodges bearing the same name; the conflicting stories of the causes leading to rebellion and secession; and the present pamphlet combine to make confusion worse confounded. It is evident there has been maladministration as well as degeneration, for the Grand Lodge is far below the level maintained by Grand Master Bell and Grand Secretary Twine, who were, as their successors are not, fully equal to the demands of their respective offices.

In 1900 seventy-six lodges were on its roster, thirteen of which were U. D. In 1903, twenty-four are reported in one place and twenty in another. In 1900 it was holding its eighteenth annual communication, and in 1903 its eleventh.

The Grand Master presented a short address of jurisdictional interest only. Two suits have been entered against the Grand Lodge because of its failure to keep the agreements of the Masonic Relief Association. In one paragraph he first commends that its promises be kept "at all hazards," and in the next breath tells how he ordered the suspension of all payments until the next annual communication. The establishment of one lodge is reported.

The D. D. G. M., R. W. Brother S. T. Wiggins reports failure of the attempt to conciliate the differences between the Oklahoma Grand Lodge and that of Indian Territory. Possibly he did not understand his instructions, and certainly all will agree they might have been clearer. We quote the preamble and the third clause alone.

"Stipulations between H. E. Miller and S. T. Wiggins, pursuant to amicable of differences in lieu of Grand Lodge affiliation, conciliation and adjustment.

"The private pique, and consequential injurious animous heretofore existing be supplanted, and that ratification of a common head be most righteously encouraged and recognized as the policy most healthful to the ends of the present auxiliaries and higher branches eminated from the Blue Lodges."

The Grand Secretary reports receipts of $9.00 and expenditures of $19.50. The Committee on Credentials report with $134.25 from the subordinate lodges, and recommend " . . . the Grand Sec. reimburse the sum of Ten Dollars this amount being expended over what was received by him." We presume the Committee means "be reimbursed."

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

George Fitzpatrick, Grand Master. J. C. Johnson, Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1903.

The transactions at the Semi-annual and the Eighty-ninth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge make a neatly printed pamphlet of eighty-one pages. At the former business of purely local interest was transacted. At the Annual Communication held December 13, 1903, M. W. Brother Hicks presided, the regular Grand Officers and representatives from forty-nine lodges being present.

The annual address was really excellent, and in thanking the brethren for the loyal support given him through the year, he reminds them how difficult it is always to fully measure up to the level of one's duties and opportunities, to which one can bring only good intentions and faithful endeavor, and asks to be judged rather by what he has tried to do, than by what he has actually accomplished. A brief and interesting summary of Masonic conditions in the jurisdictions is presented, which can be described as good, bad and indifferent, the latter faults being found in lodges having too many members who deprecate and criticise and remain aloof, but persistently refuse to try and improve.

A good word is spoken for the C. F. C., whom the brother describes as

" . . . watchmen on the high towers of the institution, observing with clear vision the doings of the brethren, and thus detecting errors and flaws which those on the ground floor fail to discover. Because a decision has been locally rendered, it does not follow that the general voice of the Fraternity on that subject shall be silent. The local decision may be erroneous, and may demand not only

notice, but also criticism and rebuke. There have been times when the Committees on Correspondence, were the only ones to see and to manfully stand up for the right on important Masonic issues, and to turn the tide."

This is true, and next to regularly printing its proceedings a Grand Lodge should encourage good correspondence reports.

Loving words of appreciation and remembrance are spoken of the fraternal dead.

Dispensations were granted for six new lodges.

The question of giving balls for the benefit of lodges is lightly touched upon. The brethren are told to remember that Masonry is a moral institution, and this is to be considered in trying to make their entertainments pleasant for all.

The action taken by the G. L. Illinois in first suspending and then expelling John G. Jones is reported at length.

R. W. Brother Lemuel Googins presents an interesting report on twenty-one G. LL. in eighteen pages, some for two years. Of course in such brief reviews he cannot appear at his best, and they are a sort of tantalizing promise of what they might and would become if he rode with a longer cable tow. Massachusetts is fraternally commemorated with a page and a half, although it is like ancient history to re-read the questions asked of Bro. Barnes, by the writer, at the trial of the former. Bro. Barnes never replied to that last question. His counsel fulminated and thundered over its impropriety, until told an answer would not be insisted upon since all necessary emphasis had been given it, and the refusal to reply was confirmation strong as proof of holy writ. It really was most unwitting playing into the hands of the persecuting officer ever seen, and we really felt grateful for the assistance given in convicting the agent of Jones.

William H. Beckett, Grand Master, West Chester. William H. Miller, Grand Secretary, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1903.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge comes to our desk in a handsomely printed volume of 116 pages, illustrated with sixteen full page portraits, all but one of which are of present and past officers of the Grand Lodge. The exception is a portrait of Dr. William D. Crum, Collector of Customs, Port of Charleston, S. C.

The Grand Lodge convened in its Thirty-fifth Annual Communication, in Greenwood, December 8-10, 1903, and was opened in ample form by our M. W. Brother Charles C. Johnson, G. M., forty-eight lodges being present by their representatives and proxies. Following the appointment of the committees was the annual address, which is, as might have been expected, excellent.

In his introduction he asks the brethren to remember they are present as the representatives of true-hearted, faithful men in all sections of the State, and both alike are to be judged by the character of their legislation. The motto he urges upon them, *noblesse oblige*, we always like to translate *nobleness compels*, in that through true nobility of life, thought, and conduct will come the power which will compel recognition and acceptance.

He says: "I am not one of that class of enthusiasts who claim that Masonry as it exists today reaches away back in its origin and history to the time before the stars sang together and the sons of God shouted from joy." Although " . . . the underlying principles of the grand old Order, like those of the holy Church of the living God, are immortal."

Probably no thoughtful, intelligent Mason would claim this, although he might claim that Masonry in some form has existed from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Fourteen new lodges were established, nearly all the lodges visited, of which good conditions were reported. The growing strength of their fraternal relations is referred to, which he attributes to the writers of the F. C. Reports. Of them he says:—

"Boyd, Monroe, Corbin, Moore, Barnard, Goodman, Dudley, and others of scarcely less ability in this bright galaxy of writers are not only bringing us nearer together, making us better acquainted, and sharpening our wits, and making us more careful in our work because of our knowledge that they will review us, but far more important than this, they are preserving for future generations a record of the worthy efforts of 'Colored Masons' and are keeping us informed that we are 'making history.' . . . Instead of squirming when they 'touch us up' a little at times, let us rejoice that we have in our Order such a host of strong-handed, clear-minded, and bold-hearted men in a position to do us so much good, and let us hope that they will be kept there."

It is hard to say which is the more pleasing to the writer, the being taken from the 'and others' list, or the appreciative sincerity of the compliment, a portion of which he unhesitatingly accepts. If the present Proceedings are emblematical of the character, standing and progress of South Carolina, then never was preaching better rewarded.

Of Compact Masons he says:—

"We do not regard them as partly made Masons, wrongly made Masons, sick Masons only needing 'healing.' With us they are not any kind of Masons — only men."

"We want that every Mason shall be able to say truthfully that he was 'made in a just and regularly constituted lodge of Masons.' And this cannot be the case in regard to those 'healed' in such. They must be 'made' in one."

This we endorse, and wish that all the G. MM. south and west agreed with him, and ceased trying to work miracles. To heal a compact Mason, is to recognize the Masonry he has received, and so long as Grand Masters and Grand

Lodges are weak enough to "heal," just so long will the evil represented by Compact Masonry flourish.

The report of the C. F. C. is written by our R. W. Brother E. J. Sawyer who in about forty pages reviews twenty jurisdictions, in an interesting way. Our brother seems to be thoroughly qualified for the work, and the whole report shows evidence of thoughtful care and preparation, and the writing of it, with him must have been a labor of love.

Charles C. Johnson, Grand Master, Columbia. Edward J. Sawyer, Grand Secretary, Bennettsville.

VIRGINIA.

The M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is pledged to hold no affiliation with Grand Lodges, Lodges and Master Masons in affiliation with John G. Jones in any of his so-called higher degrees. The Grand Lodge of Virginia permits such affiliation on the part of its constituents, and because of this official relations have been severed, and we omit the review.

The review of Massachusetts 1901, published in the F. C. Report of Virginia 1902, and written by R. W. Brother Harris, G. S., is almost wholly untrue. Every statement alleged to have been made by him, and which he denies having made, can be found in the published Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, for the year 1900. Our brother ought to have absorbed enough of the spirit and teachings of Freemasonry to be more ingenuous and less ingenius.

WASHINGTON.

Vol. XV. Part I.

1904.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge makes a volume of about three hundred and fifty pages, one half of which is given to Brother Upton's interesting and valuable Correspondence Report. As usual it is a mine of good things, and our one regret is the limitation of choice which leads us to doubt, at times, the wisdom of our selection. We also feel we can without trespassing upon any law of comity, quote from and comment upon the Correspondence reports of Grand Lodges, whose courtesy waiving the existence of fraternal relations, favors us with copies of their proceedings.

High rite controversies are referred to, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that Grand Lodge intrusion into them is prolific of mischief, and results — as in Massachusetts and Ohio — in a crop of clandestine lodges. This was predicted, when in June 1882, the G. L. Mass. led the way in assuming a jurisdiction

which she really did not possess. The temptation to discriminate among them, and to limit affiliation to those co-operating with the Grand Lodge is very strong, but in the absence of just provocation it is better not to throw boomerangs.

The propriety of work on Sunday is considered in connection with the laying of corner-stones on that day. Brother Upton while admitting that the preponderance of sentiment among American Masons is probably against him, yet believes —

" . . . nearly all Sunday laws sectarian, and therefore out of place in Masonry."

It seems to us if there were Jewish brethren in a lodge, their objections to work done on Saturday, ought to receive equally respectful consideration.

Some Grand Lodges claim a right of jurisdiction so absolute, that if a profane petitions for the degrees and is rejected, although he may be a resident of another state, no lodge therein is at liberty to receive his petition unless accompanied by a waiver of jurisdiction from the lodge which first rejected him. This Brother Upton claims is an innovation pure and simple ; that by a usage of the Craft which prevailed for hundreds of years, a candidate rejected by one lodge, was immediately at liberty to petition another. And although this right has been modified by modern Grand Lodge legislation, yet the local regulations of one Grand Lodge are not binding upon those of another, and to defer to them would be a surrender of sovereignty. No law of comity requires respect for an innovation of inter-territorial vitality only.

Whether or not one can vouch for a man as a M. M. if the two have sat together in a Chapter or a Commandery is considered under Illinois, and Brother Robbins believes such a voucher to be improper, for the reason that the body which determines the fact is a body which the Grand Lodge cannot charter, of whose ritual it knows nothing, and over which it has no authority. With reference to it, it is un-Masonic, since it is no part of the Masonry which a Grand Lodge exists to preserve. In other words, it is improper to accept an un-Masonic voucher for Masonic character. We believe this to be a true statement of law.

Here is something so apropos to conditions in many of our southern and western Grand Lodges, we quote it in full.

" He says (J. R. Robbins) he thinks the practice of paying the fee for the degrees by installments, as the degrees are received is ' universal in the United States.' It is not the practice in Washington. Under our law the full fee for the three degrees must ' invariably accompany the petition.' As a result we do not have E. As. who say, ' Well, I would like to take the other degrees, but I guess I can't afford to just now.' "

Neither is it the practice with this Grand Lodge, whose law is the same as that of Washington.

It seems that the colored Grand Lodge in Pennsylvania, has appointed Bishop L. J. Coppin, of the A. M. E. Church Deputy Grand Master for South Africa, who recently established Ethiopia Lodge at Cape Town. This lodge, it is safe to say will not be recognized, for the reason that the four Grand Lodges of Great

Britain and the Netherlands claim exclusive jurisdiction in South Africa, and cannot be expected to give to it the recognition refused to German and Italian lodges there. It is not necessary to quote Brother Upton's statement of the legality of the appointing power, tracing as it does to Prince Hall in 1797, at which time there was not a single lodge of white Masons, Moderns, in all Pennsylvania. The only lodges in existence were those of the "Ancients" or "schismatic Masons," so-called.

The following is quoted from the Correspondence Report of the G. L. of New Hamsphire on non-recognition.

"But does it necessarily follow that because the Grand Lodge of Washington has ceased to recognize the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, that the latter has become clandestine?" etc.

The application of this is, each Grand Lodge should be left free to form its own fraternal alliances, and the action of one Grand Lodge should not act as a law of estopel upon all others. If this principle was lived up to the recognition of Prince Hall Grand Lodge would be more nearly universal than it is.

The alleged dormancy of African Lodge which the unfriendly converted into the sleep of death, pales into insignificance with the repeated sleeps of Howard Lodge No. 35 of New York. This is the story from the narrative of the Grand Historian.

"Howard Lodge No. 35, 'had a Mark Lodge attached to it, authorizing it to confer that degree,' apparently soon after 1794. In 1803 Howard Lodge began to languish; it slumbered from 1808 to 1825; was revived in that year; went to sleep in 1833 under the effects of the Morgan excitement and a fire; and was revived in 1856 by summoning the members, three of whom responded and elected new members. To this Lodge have belonged many leading Grand Officers."

Under Pennsylvania we find the following:

"During the early summer an application was made to the courts of Fayette county by the colored people of that vicinity for a charter for 'The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons in Pennsylvania.' This coming to my knowledge, I requested Brother John D. Carr, District Deputy Grand Master for the county of Fayette, to appear in court with counsel and oppose the granting of the aforesaid charter. Following my instructions, the inconsistency of the application was made clear to the court, and . . . an adverse decision has been rendered."

We think this Grand Master ran with eager haste to do super-serviceable work not required of him, and regret to be advised that the "*fair name*," "*exceptional record*," "*sovereignty*," "*dignity*," and "*respectability*" of this Grand Lodge is held by so frail a tenure as to be jeopardized by the incorporation of a Grand Lodge, which colored Masons tracing to Prince Hall would not recognize. We fail to see the "inconsistency of the application," and question the equity of the court's decision, fully as much as we would have if it had said, Primitive Methodism was not a true exponent of Wesleyan.

We feel we cannot do better than to quote the words with which Brother Upton closes his report:

"Tolerance and the broadest charity are supposed to be peculiarly characteristic of Masonry. It will hardly be claimed that any Church or any Religion even approaches Masonry in that particular. And yet, at least one Church — one whose teachings concerning orthodoxy and apostolic succession are not less strict than the popular Masonic reverence for 'regularity' and the 'Grand Master's Warrant'—fails not to pray daily, not for the orthodox alone, but for 'all who profess and call themselves Christians'.

"O God, the Creator and Preserver of all mankind, we humbly beseech Thee, *for all sorts and conditions of men;* that Thou wouldst be pleased to make Thy ways known unto them, Thy saving health *unto all nations.* More especially we pray for Thy holy Church *universal;* that it may be so guided and governed by Thy good Spirit, *that all who profess and call themselves Christians* may be led into the way of truth and hold the faith in unity and spirit, in the bond of peace, and righteousness of life."

"Is it possible that a Church can be more catholic than our noble Institution? Or is it, that, exalting the letter of the law — the letter which 'killeth,'—we overlook the Spirit of Freemasonry? Can it be improper for us to forget for a moment that such words as 'regular' and 'recognizable' exist, and to invoke Heaven's richest blessings upon all who profess and call themselves Masons?"

APPENDIX C

I.

APPEAL OF ISAAC L. ROBERTS FROM SAMUEL GRIFFIN, W. M., OF EUREKA LODGE, FOR DISMISSING WITHOUT TRIAL CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS IN CASE, ROBERTS VS. ROBINSON.

II.

DECISION OF GRAND MASTER FREDERIC S. MONROE UPON THE SAME.

III.

GRAND MASTER'S DECISION UPON THE RIGHT OF A PRESENT WORSHIPFUL MASTER TO VOTE BOTH AS A MEMBER OF THE GRAND LODGE AND AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS LODGE.

ROBERTS' APPEAL.

35 Grove Street.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1904.

To the M. W. Grand Master of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The undersigned hereby appeal to you from the decision of W. M. Samuel Griffin of Eureka Lodge F. & A. M., Boston, Mass., made at a Special Communication of said Lodge on Sept. 13th inst. in dismissing without a trial the charges and specifications, a true copy of which is hereto appended, and he specifies the following as the ground of his appeal.

1. The said charges were duly filed with the Secretary of Eureka Lodge and by him read in open Lodge at a communication during the month of March 1904.

2. That the W. M. Samuel Griffin did at that meeting refer said charges to a committee of his own choosing, and without a vote of the Lodge, this in violation of the Constitution of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge, see Part II. Article 4.

3. At a communication of Eureka Lodge in June (1904) the report of this committee on the equity of said charges was negatived by the Lodge and a trial ordered.

4. That your petitioner was officially notified immediately after said June meeting, by its Secretary that Eureka Lodge had voted to hold trial on the 13th of September following upon said charges.

5. That your petitioner was again on Sept. 10th, officially notified to appear for trial, and did appear with his counsel and witnesses, all of whom were Maste Masons in good standing, at a Special Communication of Eureka Lodge, held at 446 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1904.

6. That at said meeting on September 13th, the M. W. Samuel Griffin did violate the Grand Lodge Constitution, Part II, Article 4, and his oath of office in sustaining a motion made by counsel for Bro. Wm. H. Robinson, "To dismiss the charges" citing "Chase" as his authority and claiming that said charges were irregular.

7. That Chase, Mackey, the Ahiman Rezon, and such authorities, are books of reference only, and that the Constitution of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge is the only authority under which a Masonic trial may be held in this Jurisdiction.

8. That it is the perogative of the Lodge and not of the Master to pass upon the equity of charges, and that the said Samuel Griffin violated the Grand Lodge Constitution, and exceeded his authority, Part II, Article 4, when he dismissed said charges without a vote of the Lodge.

9. That the appended copy of charges are regular, according to Part II, Article 4 of the Grand Lodge Constitution, and that they are entitled to a fair and impartial hearing by the Lodge.

For the above reasons which are sustained by the records of the Lodge and the papers in the case, your petitioner prays that the unjust decision of W. M. Samuel Griffin be reversed, that a fair trial be ordered at once, and delayed justice be granted a Master Mason.

(Signed) I. L. ROBERTS.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL MASTER, WARDENS AND MEMBERS OF EUREKA LODGE F. AND A. M.

Charge and Specifications Preferred Against Brother William H. Robinson of Eureka Lodge F. and A. M.

CHARGE. Slander of a Master Mason.

SPECIFICATION I. In that Brother William H. Robinson of Eureka Lodge F. and A. M., on or about December 19, 1903, in a public place, to wit, a barber shop numbered 174 on Cambridge street, in the City of Boston, did wilfully and maliciously slander your complainant's good name and reputation by use of the following language, "He (Dr. Roberts) has a detrimental court record showing him to have three living wives and is at present time living in adultery, to obtain which I would pay one hundred dollars out of my own pocket, and use it to run him out of town." This in the presence of several persons, all of whom, with one exception, being profanes.

SPECIFICATION II. In that Brother William H. Robinson of Eureka Lodge F. and A. M., on or about December 23, 1903, in a public street, to wit, Cambridge street, in the City of Boston, did wilfully and maliciously slander your complainant's good name and reputation by use of the following language, "He (Dr. Roberts) is living in adultery and I intend to show him up and run him out of Boston." This to a Master Mason.

SPECIFIGATION III. In that Brother William H. Robinson of Eureka Lodge F. and A. M., on or about December 27, 1903, in a public place, to wit, a barber shop numbered 174 on Cambridge street, in the City of Boston, did wilfully and maliciously slander your complainant's good name and reputation by using the following language, "He (Dr. Roberts) is living in adultery and I intend to show him up and run him out of town." This in presence of several persons, one of whom is a Master Mason.

I. L. ROBERTS, Senior Warden,
Rising Sun Lodge, F. and A. M.

GRAND MASTER'S DECISION ON ISAAC L. ROBERTS' APPEAL.

New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 8th, 1904.

To Samuel Griffin, W. M.
Eureka Lodge, F. &. A. M.
Boston, Mass.

Whereas I, Frederic S. Monroe, Grand Master of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, have received an appeal from Brother I. L. Roberts, S. W. of Rising Sun Lodge F. & A. M. of Boston Mass., a copy of which with charge and specifications thereto annexed you have received, praying that I reverse a decision made by you as Worshipful Master of said Eureka Lodge, by virtue of which the charge with specifications preferred by him (I. L. Roberts) against Brother Wiiliam H. Robinson, a member of said Eureka Lodge, were on September 13, 1904, dismissed without trial, without a vote of said Eureka Lodge, and after the Lodge and all parties in interest had been summoned to trial of same.

Upon said appeal I rule and order.

That said charge with specifications are regular.

That they were duly filed with the Secretary of said Eureka Lodge as appears by his records of March 22, 1904.

That by said records of March 22, 1904, it appears the charge wtth specifications were received, and subsequently referred by you as Worshipful Master, and without a vote of the lodge to a committee of your own selection.

I rule that such reference to a committee was illegal, the charge with specifications being the property of the Lodge and within its control.

That at a meetihg of Eureka Lodge as appears by the records, held June 28, 1904, the Lodge refused to accept the report of the committee appointed by you in March as aforesaid; the said report recommending the dismissal of charge ane specifications, and that trial of same was ordered for September 13, 1904.

That on Sept. 13, 1904, you, as Worshipful Master as aforesaid, did on motion by counsel for the accused, Brother William H. Robinson, and without a vote by the Lodge, dismiss as irregular the said charge and specifications, and refused a trial of the same.

All of which statements of facts made in the appeal are confirmed by the records of said Eureka Lodge.

I hereby reverse the decision made by you in dismissing without trial the charge with specifications on September 13, 1904, as both arbitrary and illegal.

It is the prerogative of the Lodge not of the Worshipful Master to determine the equity of charges submitted to and received by it.

I rule that the Constitutional Law of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts controls and governs all Masonic trials in this jurisdiction, irrespective of any and all other authorities.

I order a trial of said charges and specifications before Eureka Lodge at a Communication to be holden Oct. 25, 1904, at its regular place and time of meeting.

I order that all parties in interest have legal notice to appear at said trial of said charge and specifications on the date last above mentioned.

It is my order that at the place and time herein designated you give before your Lodge, a full, free and impartial hearing to this cause, in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Part II, of the Grand Constitution of this Grand Lodge, and permit your Lodge to render a just, a true, and an unbiassed verdict upon the same.

Take due notice hereof and govern yourself accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal this eighth day of October 1904.

FREDERIC S. MONROE, Grand Master.

DECISION ON GRAND LODGE MEMBERS RIGHT TO VOTE.

A decision of more than temporary interest, which seems to have escaped record is here given for the benefit of the Craft.

The right of a permanent member of the Grand Lodge and also a present W. M. to vote both as a member of the Grand Lodge, and as representative of his Lodge was challenged. The Grand Master being appealed to decided that in accordance with Sect. 7, Artlcle V, Part First of the Grand Constitution, the brother retained his membership vote. The Section reads as follows:—

"No officer or permanent member of the Grand Lodge shall be entitled to more than one vote, *unless* he be also a Master or Warden of a subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction. A permanent member resuming office in the Grand Lodge, shall be entitled to one vote only, except as *above*.

5/25/7days